10 PAGES.

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES.

VOL. XLII....NO. 13,097. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1893. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LENT FUNDS TO CONTRACTORS

MANY NOTES WERE HELD BY THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Director Malcom Says that Within the Past Few Months $350,000 Had Gone Out to Builders—To This He Thinks the Suspension Was Due—The Bank's Interest In the New Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, Where It Expected to Have Control of the Vaults.

One by one the Directors of the suspended Commercial Bank of Brooklyn are consenting to talk. They all insist that Seth L. Keeney, the President of the bank, is in no way responsible for the disaster. Since the publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the fact that Mr. Keeney had pledged himself for the bank in the sum of $80,000, exclusive of his note for $10,000, which he gave when he became President, the Directors are most complimentary in their remarks respecting him.

Mr. Keeney has doubtless been credited with having interests in more directions than is really the case. One of the corporations in which he was said to have a holding was the Malcom Brewing Company, at Flushing and Franklin Avenues.

Seth L. Keeney.

George Malcom, head of the firm, also a Director in the Commercial Bank, was asked yesterday:

"Is Mr. Keeney interested in your firm?"

"He is not. He does not own a penny's worth of our stock, he is not a Director does not hold any of our bonds or paper, and has no connection with this company in any way," said Mr. Malcom.

Mr. Malcom denied emphatically that the bank had ever lent any money to corporations in which Mr. Keeney was a stockholder.

"Why, he has been putting his own money into the bank to strengthen it ever since he became President. I have thrown $30,000 of my own money into that bank, and I am unfortunately now a depositor."

"To what do you attribute the suspension of the bank?"

"To making loans to small contractors and speculative builders!" This answer revealed a secret. "What effect did that have?" "Why," replied Mr. Malcom, "during the past few months $350,000 in notes, on which they could not realize, have accumulated in the bank. These belong to the people I have spoken of, and they have been turned over and over and over again with the hope that the giver would take them up or they could be negotiated, but the givers were all the time complaining that they could not sell the houses they had been building, and therefore could not take up their paper, but must have an extension. These same people would come to the bank on Friday and deposit checks, and on Saturday they would draw them out in currency before the bank had time to collect them."

"Do you call this good banking, Mr. Malcom?"

"No, I do not; no bank can stand that kind of business long; but I want it distinctly understood that none of these loans went to any company in which Mr. Keeney was interested."

Mr. Malcom, in answer to a question, said that all the loans spoken of had to be passed upon first by Mr. Keeney. When asked if he approved of the methods employed by Cashier Vail, he said:

"Well, Vail, like all of us, may have made some foolish mistakes, but that was long ago!"

In answer to the suggestion that Mr. Vail was a very genial man and loved to tell a funny story, he said:

"You can't run a bank on funny stories!"

Mr. Malcom said the Directors would meet to-morrow and reorganize the bank and subscribe enough additional capital for the institution to resume.

While making inquiries yesterday as to whether the Commercial Bank had transactions with any corporation in which Mr. Keeney was interested, a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter learned that the bank is interested in the new building of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company to the extent of expecting to have the practical control of the vaults in the new structure. These are intended for the storage of valuables, and form such a lucrative source of income to a warehouse company that no outsider could pay the lump rental which would be asked for them with any degree of certain profit from their reletting. If these were to be turned over to the exclusive control of the Commercial Bank it can be inferred there is some reason for it.

The warehouse company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, and has an authorized capital of $300,000. The new building is on the site of the old office of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. This building will cost, with all appliances, about $300,000. Frank Freeman is the architect and P. J. Carlin the builder.

All work on the warehouse was suspended yesterday. P. J. Carlin, the contractor, said the cause was due to a disagreement between himself and Mr. Freeman, the architect. Loiterers about the building said the suspension was caused by hard times.

Among the stockholders of the new warehouse and storage company is Seth L. Keeney, President of the Commercial Bank; David Barnett, the regular counsel of the bank; the firm of Bergen & Dykman, also counsel for the bank; E. W. Bliss of the Bliss Manufacturing Company, in which Mr. Keeney is said to be interested, Harry S. Kingsley, son of the partner of Mr. Keeney, the Ressigues, and many other well-known men of Brooklyn, some of whom are interested in the Commercial Bank. The officers of the bank say emphatically that their institution has had no transactions with the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company.

Director Robinson Gill said the story that fully $350,000 in notes had accumulated on the hands of the bank was true, and to that he attributed the suspension. The notes, he said, were perfectly good, but they could not be immediately realized upon.

Mr. Seth L. Keeney is a stanch machine Democrat, and in consequence has always been a favored contractor since the Democratic Party got control of Brooklyn. His last great contract for the City of Brooklyn was in the water works extension, when his contract amounted to nearly, if not quite, $500,000. Cranford & Valentine, in whose firm he is said to be interested, also had one equally as large.

Mr. Keeney was interested in the old contracting firm of Kingsley & Keeney, to whom the City of Brooklyn has paid large sums of money. It was this firm which paid to Isaac Van Anden a fortune for the Brooklyn *Eagle*. In a short time Mr. Van Anden paid them a large sum, receiving back only an interest in the great journal which he had founded.

Abner C. Keeney, a brother of Seth Keeney, was also a member of the firm. He was found dead in his barn at his farm in Pennsylvania. The doctors and the Coroner said that he had died a perfectly natural death, although it was learned later that he had just lost heavily in an unfortunate speculation in grain.

His affairs were placed in the hands of Seth L. Keeney for adjustment. They were found in a very complicated condition, but were carefully unraveled and a large fortune saved for his children. Mr. Keeney is reputed to be a millionaire. He lives very quietly at 221 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

It was announced at the Commercial Bank yesterday that Assistant Bank Examiner Judson might give out a statement of the bank's condition to-day. The depositors feel hopeful and the situation is brightening.

G. L. Hassell, whose overdrafts on the bank were credited with causing the trouble, made a statement yesterday, explaining his connection with the bank, and claiming that his overdrafts had nothing to do with the present failure.

RELICS SAVED HER LIFE.

Mrs. Bradley Wore Them at Her Throat When Attacked by a Bloodhound.

The life of Mrs. Blanche Bradley of 917 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was saved yesterday by a case of relics which she wore suspended at her throat, but the Siberian bloodhound that attacked her is now dead.

Two weeks ago the bloodhound, which was owned by Frederick Strohmeer, a baker, living in the same house with Mrs. Bradley, obtained a fleeting notoriety by biting sections out of John Gillom, a boy, who lived in the Eastern District. Elated with this success he next tried his teeth on a man named Barnum, an employe in a Vernon Avenue brewery.

On Saturday Mrs. Bradley had occasion to go to the cellar for a scuttle of coal. As the dog's little weakness for chewing people up had been manifested on previous occasions, the owner thought that the cellar would be the proper place to keep him.

Mrs. Bradley, seeing the dog lying upon the floor, called him by name, and patted him on the head as she passed. The conciliating advances did not meet the approval of the bloodhound, who showed his resentment by flying at the woman's throat. His teeth caught in her breast and lacerated her flesh badly. She screamed for help, and the dog sprang again at her throat. His teeth closed around a case of relics which she wore about her neck, and to this fact she attributes her salvation from the beast's attack. The relics were of St. Samuel, St. Christina and St. Innocent. They were in an old brass watch case which hung from Mrs. Bradley's neck by a chain.

Her cries attracted the inmates of the first floor, who came to her aid. She was assisted to her apartment, where Dr. Kennedy of Willoughby Avenue cauterized the wound in her breast, which was found to be a severe one.

Yesterday it was decided to kill the bloodhound, and Policeman Hughes was called upon to do the work. The dog died hard, for twelve 32-calibre and four 38-calibre bullets were fired into his body before his career of meddling with people was ended.

THINK NORTON WAS MURDERED.

New Evidence Brought Out Concerning the Missing New-Haven Man.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—The indications point to murder, and not accident, as the cause of the death of Louis L. Norton, the young man who was drowned near the breakwater Friday night.

Mr. Norton was seen rowing down the harbor about 7:30 o'clock, and it is now known that a few minutes later a half dozen Italians were seen following in a catboat. Soon after this a person on a boat coming up the harbor heard cries, and a voice exclaimed: "Let me alone!"

It was growing dark, and though his boat was turned in the direction of the outcry, the listener failed to discover what was the matter. A minute or two later the Italians passed him going in an opposite direction. He was suspicious that they had been concerned in the disturbance, but did not intercept them.

He gave the matter little further thought, but on learning of Mr. Norton's disappearance placed the information at the service of the police.

The theory is that Norton went in bathing; was assaulted by the Italians, who tried to rob him, and possibly being struck by an oar, sunk, and was left to flounder in the eel grass and drown while the Italians rowed away.

His body has not yet been recovered, though several parties are searching for it. When discovered it will go far toward settling the cause of death.

SEVEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

The Union Pacific Steamer Annie Falon Destroyed in Snake River.

COLFAX, Washington, Aug. 14.—The Union Pacific steamer Annie Falon, plying in Snake River between Riperia, Washington, and Lewiston, Idaho, was blown up off Waite's bar, four miles below Almota, at 8 o'clock this morning. Seven persons were killed and all on board injured. The vessel was blown to pieces.

THE KILLED.

THOMAS McINTOSH and brother, passengers.
Mrs. TOPPEN, Purser's wife.
GEORGE FARWELL, waiter.
JOSEPH BUSH, deck hand.
WILLIAM KIDD, deck hand.
A fireman known as Paul.

THE INJURED.

JACK MORITZ, steward.
SAGE AIKEN, assistant engineer.
Capt. HENRY BAUGH.
HENRY BRETEL.
Two unknown men.

Dr. J. B. Burneson Killed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Dr. J. B. Burneson was fatally injured on Saturday evening. He was returning home on the Hadley Highway from a professional visit to Conklingville when his buggy collided with a runaway team, driven by John Keefe, a farmer. The doctor and his driver were both thrown out, the doctor falling upon his face and the driver being thrown over a fence. They were picked up by two men who witnessed the accident. The doctor died before reaching Luzerne, his home. His right arm was fractured, and he received a fatal cut on his right temple. The driver escaped with slight bruises.

Farmer Keefe was also thrown from his wagon and had three ribs broken, and it is feared he is internally injured.

Dr. Burneson was President of the Warren County Medical Society. He was seventy years old and had practiced in Luzerne since 1854. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Mexican Southern Wash-outs Repaired.

PUEBLA, Mexico, Aug. 14.—Freight and passenger traffic on the Mexican Southern Railroad between this city and Oaxaca has been resumed after an interruption of about six weeks. The interruption was caused by the most serious wash-outs ever known in the history of railroads in Mexico.

It required 2,000 men constantly employed to repair the damage. The loss to the railroad company will reach many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway on Wednesday, Aug. 16, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, N. Y.—*Adv.*

FIRST DUKE ONLY A PRINCE

WHEN A REAL GRANDEE CAME SOCIETY HELD BACK.

Hospitality Lavish, and a Surfeit of Entertainments for a Russian Visitor Who Came on a War Ship—He Was a Son of the Late Alexander II. by His Morganatic Marriage—His Title About Equivalent to "Mister"—It Took Time to Recognize a Genuine Duke.

It may be remembered that it was not for some days after the arrival of the Russian vessels in the harbor last Spring that the people of this city heard anything about the presence on board one of the war ships of a member of the Russian royal family. Then it began to be whispered that there was a very great personage traveling "incog." and that the first three letters of his name were "George Alexander, Grand Duke of Russia," in the words of one excited young member of a club where the Almanach de Gotha is usually read more carefully.

In spite of the fact that worship of the English nobility is the established religion in this club, this "news" aroused much interest in the alleged royal visitor. A Grand Duke, even a Russian one, was too important a fish not to be landed, and so the handsome, unobtrusive young man who traveled modestly under an unpretentious title was overwhelmed with invitations.

It would be interesting to know who introduced this young man as a Grand Duke—most certainly it was not that courtly and diplomatic officer, Admiral Kaznakoff. Probably nobody made any such formal announcement or it would have been corrected by the ranking representative of Russia, but the informal announcement was enough. He was a Russian, and presumably a titled personage—why should he not be a Grand Duke? Nobody—not even Mr. John Arthur Stevens—could say he was not, and so he was swallowed whole.

He was entertained, not only in this city but at Lenox and Tuxedo. The hospitality of the Goelets, the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Willings, (of Philadelphia,) the Crugers, the Winthrops, and of many other families was poured out upon him, and he had more fun, almost, than he knew how to handle. He was fêted and dined within an inch of his life, and when at last he sailed away it was with a heart punched full of holes by the American fair and with a head which had nobly withstood the wet assaults of a hundred stag parties.

After his departure it came to pass that the head of one of the families which had bowed the knee to the genial cub of the Russian bear, happened to pick up from his wife's prie-dieu her copy of the Almanach de Gotha and opened it, quite by chance, at the record of the Yourievski family. Therein he read things which gave him pain. The departed guest was not in any sense a Grand Duke, but just a respectable, every-day Prince.

The title "Prince" in Russia is given to almost every man who owns a house and has two or three serfs to work for him. It is no more a title of distinguished rank than "Mister" is; not as much so as "Squire" in England or "Colonel" in Kentucky. The connection of this young gentleman with the Romanoff-Holstein-Gottorp family may be said to be entirely due to an accident of birth.

Prince George Alexandrovich Yourievski is the eldest of the three children of the late Czar Alexander II. by his morganatic marriage with Yekaterina Mikhaïlovna, daughter of Prince Michel Mikhaïlovitch Dolgoroukoff, who died thirty years ago without leaving a mark in either Russian history or heraldry.

Prince George's maternal grandmother was not a woman of the nobility; her name was Vera Gavrilovna Vichnévetskia, and the dates of her birth, marriage, and death are unrecorded. Prince George's mother was not known as the morganatic wife of the Czar until 1880. This was seven years after the birth of Prince George, who is now twenty. His sisters, Olga and Catherine, are nineteen and fourteen. The Almanach de Gotha leaves in blank the date and place of the Czar's morganatic marriage.

Prince George's mother received her title of Princess Yourievskaïa and the qualification of "Serene Highness" Dec. 5, 1880, when the announcement of her morganatic marriage was made. Her title was conferred on her descendants, and in 1890 the Yourievski family obtained the following coat of arms: "Or, half eagle of the Russian Empire, sable; argent, griffin gules, holding with the right a sword argent, and with the left a shield or, with eagle sable, and border sable, bearing eight lions' heads alternately or and argent. A prince's crown and mantle."

This armorial emblazonment is all Prince George—not the "Grand Duke Alexander," as he was fondly called—is entitled to have on his cigarette papers, on the panel of his carriage, or on the tab of his shirts; and although it is doubtless as distinguished a device for ordinary use as he needs, it is scarcely up to the royal mark.

As to the rank of this young gentleman in the Russian Navy, it is clearly not high. He is entitled "Gentleman of the Fifth Boat's Crew." The word "Cronstadt" is appended to his title in the record. This is the name of the place where he works.

The first public announcement of the manner in which New-York society has been imposed upon in the matter of Russian Grand Dukes was made as follows in the *Sun* of last Sunday:

"The so-called Russian Grand Duke George, who received so much attention during his recent visit to this country, is, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, not properly a Grand Duke at all. He is the son of the late Emperor Alexander by his morganatic wife, the Princess Dolgoroukova, now Princess Yourievskaïe, and his true title is Prince Yourievski."

As a matter of fact, he is not a Grand Duke at all, "properly" or improperly. There are about seventeen Grand Dukes and six Grand Duchesses at present drawing their pay in Russia, unless some of them have died or otherwise got away very recently, but Prince George is not of them.

Prince George's American host told his woeful discovery to his friends, and it spread rapidly. Thereupon "society" made a silent vow not to be led astray again by any Russian young man who might come along boasting himself to be somebody, and so, when a real Grand Duke did appear a short time ago, "society" fought shy. The newspapers announced his rank and title, but the burned children dreaded the fire, and it became apparent that Grand Dukes were at a heavy discount. Much comment was made in the ward rooms of Russian ships very recently arrived upon the lack of courtesy shown to royalty, and finally somebody cabled to St. Petersburg to learn the exact rank and importance of the Russian visitor. The answer came—clearly from an American—that he was "the genuine stuff."

Meantime, two weeks had elapsed and the Grand Duke, having heard great things spoken of American hospitality, began to wonder why he did not receive some signs of it. He was still wondering when "society" got its bearings and "took him up." Then he, too, was lavishly entertained in this city and afterward at Robert Roosevelt's country home, on Long Island. Thence he went to Newport, where again he has received much hospitality, only leaving that place a few days ago on the steam yacht Satanella. But during the week before his departure it is said that he kept himself in daily communication with St. Petersburg, with the result of learning just why his American invitations were so long delayed.

LAWYER WEEKS'S OVERSIGHT.

His Acquaintances Surprised at His Failure to Resign from the University Club.

The exclusive announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that Francis H. Weeks, the absconding lawyer, was to be expelled from the University Club on charges preferred by Mrs. Nicholas Fish, through Sherman Evarts, revived interest in Weeks's career and brought about much gossip in legal, banking, and club circles.

Many who know Weeks intimately, and of his endeavor to "save his honor" on the eve of his flight by resigning from the clubs and associations to which he belonged, marveled that he should have omitted to send a resignation to the University Club. Not a few who knew the fugitive had wondered for some time if it could be possible that after all Weeks could be whitewashed and rehabilitated. They were convinced, however, on learning of Mr. Evarts's action, that Weeks's fate, socially, was sealed, and that, as a criminal, he had to deal with victims who will not relent.

Richard W. G. Welling, Weeks's personal assignee, was much interested in the story of Weeks's fatal omission.

"Serves him right," was his comment. "He ought to be lashed for having forgotten to resign from a club where he had so many friends and where there were so many members of his own profession. I am surprised at this negligence. What THE NEW-YORK TIMES says of Weeks is true, and I do not see why any one should spare him. But I'm surprised. I thought he had resigned from all of his clubs."

President W. W. Sherman of the Bank of Commerce, where Weeks had an account, said that, while he could not talk of Weeks's transactions with the bank, he had no hesitation in saying that Weeks was a great scoundrel and swindled every one who had business dealings with him.

Henry W. and Robert W. De Forest, Weeks's nephews and former partners, were reported to be out of town at their office, 62 William Street. Sherman Evarts is at Narragansett Pier, but is expected in New-York to-day.

Stuart W. Griffith, husband of Mrs. Cecile Bristed Griffith, who is at Lenox, read THE NEW-YORK TIMES with great interest yesterday, and commenting on it said:

"That states the case exactly. I have tried for some time not to say exactly what I thought of Weeks. Now there's no necessity of my doing so.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS REOPEN.

Outlook for Business in Pittsburg Extremely Encouraging.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The outlook in the iron and steel trade is brighter to-day than it has been before since the financial troubles began.

At Jones & Laughlin's several departments resumed operations this morning and 500 additional men were put to work. Arrangements are in progress for resumption in the steel department in a few days. The report that the wages of the men not affected by the Amalgamated scale would be reduced 10 per cent. is not true.

Both Carnegie's local mills and the Beaver Falls plant will be in operation this week, and probably Zug & Co.'s works.

The Braddock Wire Works, at Rankin Station, started up to-day, after two months' idleness, giving employment to 700 men. A number of departments of the National Tube Works resumed yesterday, and the National Rolling Mill will be started on Wednesday.

Next monday the Black Diamond Steel Works will start up in all departments. The works were running about half time and shut down last Saturday, but when the resumption takes place, the full quota of 4,000 men will be employed.

These mills will give employment to upward of 15,000 men.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 14.—The Bessemer Steel Works of this city, which closed down three weeks ago under circumstances that made it doubtful whether they would open again this year, resumed operations this morning. Eight hundred men were set to work again.

TOOK THE WRONG CHILD.

Little Alice Molenaor of White Plains Mistaken for Another.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—An attempt was made about 8 o'clock to-night to kidnap little Alice Molenaor, three years old, while she was playing in front of her home on Lexington Avenue, one of the principal streets of the town. The child was jumping on the sidewalk and running up and down the street opposite the house. Suddenly Mrs. Molenaor heard her scream, and, looking up, saw a strange woman running up the avenue with the child in her arms. Hardly had the mother realized that her child was being kidnapped before the strange woman turned into Railroad Avenue.

Mrs. Molenaor and her sister, Miss Valentine, screamed and pursued the woman. She hid in a doorway on Railroad Avenue, and the frantic mother and her sister passed by. She then ran back up the avenue. Miss Valentine took a glance around and saw the woman running. The aunt ran screaming, closely followed by the child's mother.

They overtook the woman, who dropped the child, with the remark, "I thought it was Paulding's," meaning another child on the avenue.

The kidnapper then ran into a side street and disappeared.

Chief of Police Bogart was immediately notified, and with two officers is looking for the strange kidnapper.

The President Goes Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 14.—The President and Dr. Bryant were down the bay fishing for three hours to-day. The rest of the day was passed quietly at home.

One of the President's deer escaped from the park near the entrance to Gray Gables last night. The animal was tracked down the main road to Bourse, across the railroad track, and into the woods about a mile below Buzzard's Bay, but has not been found.

The deer was a fine specimen and was highly prized, as it was a gift to the President from an intimate friend in the West.

Sarnia Disabled and Overdue.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—The Dominion Line steamer Sarnia, with a general cargo and fifty passengers, which left here on July 30 for Liverpool, was spoken on Aug 7 by the steamer Ripon City, hence for Glasgow, 500 miles east of Newfoundland, with machinery disabled. She refused assistance. Nothing has since been heard of the Sarnia, and her arrival in Liverpool is awaited with some anxiety.

Patriotic Mexican Convicts.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14.—Mexican convicts are coming to the financial aid of the Government in a patriotic manner. Those in San Juan De Ulua prison have offered to contribute 2½ cents each daily to the National Treasury. Their offer has been accepted.

CALISAYA LA RILLA IS FREELY prescribed by the physician who is up to date.—*Adv.*

SATOLLI CORRIGAN'S GUEST

HE IS TO SPEND A FEW DAYS WITH THE ARCHBISHOP.

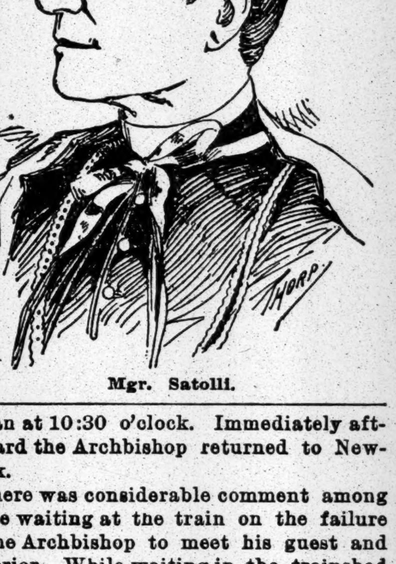
The Episcopal Secretary Represents His Superior at the Station—Father Corrigan of Hoboken First to Greet the Delegate—Archbishop Corrigan's Absence an Insult, He Says—"Some People Will Walk Spanish," Says Father Killeen—Father Lavelle's Statement.

The Most Rev. Francis Satolli, D. D., Archbishop of Lepanto and Delegate Apostolic to the United States, arrived in this city at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and is now a guest of Archbishop Corrigan at the episcopal residence, 452 Madison Avenue.

The Apostolic Delegate left Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was due to reach the Baltimore and Ohio station in Jersey City at 1:55. The train was delayed, however, and the few clerics who were to meet Mgr. Satolli paced restlessly up and down the platform, and hurried to scan the passengers on all incoming trains.

Archbishop Corrigan was not there. He was represented by the Rev. J. M. Connolly, his secretary, who was accompanied by William McLoughlin, sacristan of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Archbishop went to Yonkers early yesterday morning to attend the funeral of Jeremiah Devlin. The services there



Mgr. Satolli.

began at 10:30 o'clock. Immediately afterward the Archbishop returned to New-York.

There was considerable comment among those waiting at the train on the failure of the Archbishop to meet his guest and superior. While waiting in the trainshed Father Connolly said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The Archbishop has returned from Yonkers by this time, but he will not be here. It would not be courteous for him to meet his guest at the station. He is awaiting him at the episcopal residence.

"There is no truth whatever in the oft-repeated stories of a quarrel between the Archbishop and the Delegate. They are, on the contrary, in perfect accord. Mgr. Satolli does not come here to exercise his high authority over the Archbishop. He comes to accept an invitation sent to him six weeks ago, and it was known to the Archbishop at that time that he was coming.

"He comes here to visit the Archbishop of New-York just as he has been visiting and will continue to visit the Bishops and higher authorities of the Church elsewhere in the United States."

Waiting on the station platform, but having no intercourse whatever with Father Connolly, was the Rev. Patrick Corrigan of Hoboken. With him was the Rev. Dr. Fabris, an Italian priest, who is his guest. Father Ferranti, brother of Archbishop Corrigan's Italian secretary, was also there.

At 2:29 the Royal Blue Line train rolled into the station, which by this time was crowded with people anxious for a glimpse of the Apostolic Delegate. Before the train had stopped the Rev. Patrick Corrigan of Hoboken, with a seeming intuition of the car which bore Mgr. Satolli, hurried down the platform eager to meet the power which had restored him to favor in his diocese.

As Mgr. Satolli stepped from the train Father Corrigan, reaching him before Father Connolly, dropped on his knee and kissed the signet ring of the Pope, which the Delegate wears on the middle finger of his right hand. Mgr. Satolli was accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Papi.

With him as he stepped from the car was Father Killeen of Bergen Point, the memory of whose long-drawn-out quarrel with Bishop Wigger is still fresh. Anxious to pay his respects to Mgr. Satolli, who gave him the victory in that quarrel, Father Killeen had boarded the train at Elizabeth.

When Father Corrigan had exchanged greetings with Mgr. Satolli and Dr. Papi, the other priests in the station saluted with bowed head and bended knee, and kissed the signet ring, all but Father Connolly, who merely bowed and kissed the ring. Then Father Connolly took charge of the party. Father McLoughlin looked after the baggage, and, between Father Connolly and Dr. Papi, Mgr. Satolli walked up the platform to the carriage awaiting them near the ferry slip, and with a crowd pressing about, passed to the boat for New-York.

On the way to this city Mgr. Satolli was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as he lay back on the cushions, apparently very much fatigued. The representative of Leo XIII. in the United States is a man of medium height. He is dark, perhaps he might be called even swarthy. He has the prominent nose characteristic of the northern part of the land of sunny skies and has a large, thin-lipped mouth, which seems to be perpetually smiling. His hair, with its few touches of gray, is closely cropped. His dress, of good material, plain black, was somewhat carelessly worn, and on his head was a black tall hat of another day than this.

To those who have seen the photographs of Pope Leo taken when he was much younger there is in Mgr. Satolli's face, especially when he smiles, a remarkable resemblance to the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Papal Delegate greeted the reporter cordially. He speaks only the simplest words of English, but his secretary, Dr. Papi, says he is devoting all the time possible to acquiring a knowledge of it.

He seemed, however, to understand thoroughly what questions were addressed to him, and speaking through his secretary, as he smiled benignly, he said:

"I am too tired to talk now. As soon, however, as I have removed the dust of travel, I will talk to the newspaper men. Tell them to call on me later and I will be glad to see them."

He would have said more, but Father Connolly interrupted, saying:

"Don't bother him now. Give him some air. Give us a chance to breathe."

When Father Corrigan of Hoboken was seen by the reporter on the boat, he said:

"It's nothing less than an insult for the Archbishop to send his secretary here to meet his distinguished guest. Mgr. Satolli is Archbishop Corrigan's superior, and if he had done the proper thing he would have ordered the Archbishop to come to him at Washington and explain a few things to him.

"At any rate, it isn't at all proper for a dignitary to wait at his house while his superior is being received by his secretary."

Father Killeen was just as well pleased as Father Corrigan at the visit of the Papal Delegate.

"I tell you," he said, "Mgr. Satolli will make some of the people around New-York walk Spanish."

From the Liberty Street ferryhouse the carriage containing Mgr. Satolli, Dr. Papi, Father Connolly, and Father McLoughlin drove to the episcopal residence. It was intended to drive through Broadway and thence to Madison Avenue. There was a blockade, however, near Liberty Street, and the party went through Nassau, Centre, Washington Park, and Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Archbishop Corrigan and the clergymen of his household were waiting near the door to meet their distinguished guest. When he entered the inner door, the Archbishop shook his hand cordially, greeted Dr. Papi in the same way, and then taking Mgr. Satolli's arm, led him into the parlor. There the party sat chatting for a few minutes and then went to dinner.

Just as the doors closed on them, a hansom came down the avenue, a head was thrust out, and Father Ducey, his face wreathed in smiles, watched the episcopal residence as long as he could keep it in sight.

Mgr. Satolli was very tired. To-morrow is the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a feast of the first class in the Roman Catholic Church, and by the law of the Church its clerics must observe the day before as a day of fasting and abstinence. Consequently the Papal Delegate was fasting on his trip from Washington. He ate a hearty dinner, but supper was a light collation.

While the party was at dinner the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Father Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral.

"The coming of the Apostolic Delegate to New-York," said Father Lavelle, is "purely an act of courtesy toward Archbishop Corrigan. No matter what anybody may say to the contrary, there is nothing sinister behind it. These two illustrious gentlemen thoroughly understand each other, and any report to the contrary is a mistake."

Mgr. Satolli remained quietly in the episcopal residence until 6 o'clock. Then, with Dr. Papi and Archbishop Corrigan, he took a ride through the Park and the northwestern part of the city.

This morning at 10 o'clock he will celebrate a pontifical mass in the Cathedral. The officers of the mass will be: Celebrant, the Most Rev. Francis Satolli, D. D., Archbishop of Lepanto and Delegate Apostolic to the United States; Assistant Priest, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral; Deacons of Honor, the Rev. J. Edwards, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Rev. James H. McGean, rector of St. Peter's Church; Deacon of the Mass, the Rev. William J. B. Daly; Sub-Deacon of the Mass, the Rev. P. Daly, both of the Cathedral; Masters of Ceremonies, the Rev. James N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey.

The entire front part of the Cathedral will be reserved for priests, and it is expected that 500 will be present.

As a special mark of courtesy to the delegate, Archbishop Corrigan will give up to him his episcopal seat on the Gospel side of the altar, occupying himself one which has been erected on the Epistle side.

The chancel will be beautifully decorated with palms and potted plants. The ceremonials of the pontifical mass are particularly solemn and impressive, and to-day everything will gleam with white, all the vestments being of that color, as are also the silken hangings over the throne chairs of the distinguished prelates.

The Archbishop will be assisted to-day by the Vicars General of the diocese, the Most Rev. Mgr. Farley and the Most Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, as deacons of honor. Before the mass Mgr. Satolli will unveil and bless two new statues which are to be placed in niches in the transept of the cathedral. One is of St. Gregory the Great and the other is of St. John Chrysostom. Both were made in Carrara and are the gifts of Mrs. Joseph Drexel of this city.

After the gospel of the mass, Archbishop Corrigan will deliver an address to the Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate and to the people. The regular church choir is on vacation, and the music will be rendered by the Palestrina Society's chorus of forty voices and the boy choir, which will occupy the chancel and sing what is known as the proper of the mass and the responses. The musical service will be one of those usually rendered in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. Father Lammelle, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in East Eighty-sixth Street, will preside at the organ, and Prof. Ungerer will be in charge of the boy choir.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon dinner will be served at the Archbishop's house. The company invited to meet Mgr. Satolli consists of the Vicars General and the Consultors of the diocese, representing the clergy, and the Trustees of the cathedral, representing the laity. At 8 o'clock in the evening a reception will be held in the Archbishop's house, to which all the clergy in the diocese have been invited. The hours are from 8 to 10 o'clock.

It is not known how long Dr. Satolli will remain in New-York. He will almost certainly stay over Wednesday and Thursday, visiting the various charitable institutions. Should he remain until Sunday, he will be invited to lay the cornerstone of the new Church of Our Lady of Mercy at Port Chester.

SHE HAD A PRESENTIMENT.

When the Train Stopped, Mrs. Rose Ran Out and Found Her Husband Dead.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Aug. 14.—William J. Rose, Assistant Foreman of the Brooklyn Hills Fire Department, was struck by a Rockaway Beach train at 11 o'clock last night and instantly killed. He was walking in the cut between Myrtle Avenue and the Jamaica Plank Road toward his home at the time of the accident.

The spot can be seen from his home, and for an hour or more before the accident his wife had a presentiment of danger threatening him. Many times she went to the door and looked up and down the track in the hope of seeing him coming. When she heard warning whistles from the approaching train, indicating that some one was on the track, she was terror-stricken, wringing her hands and exclaiming that her husband was in danger. When she saw the train stop, and lanterns wave in the hands of the trainmen, she cried "Some one has been struck, and something tells me it is Will."

Grasping the lantern she ran the quarter of a mile as fast as her strength would permit. Her nervous forebodings had not deceived her. She arrived in time to identify the body and prevent its being put on the train to be taken to the Long Island City Morgue.

One Judge Stands by Another.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Chancellor McGill to-day appointed Chauncey Parker of Newark permanent receiver for the Huner Piano Company of New-York. The creditors asked for the appointment of Charles B. Phelps of Orange, but, as a previous request to the same effect had been set aside by Vice Chancellor Van Fleet, the Chancellor decided not to consider the second application in Mr. Phelps's favor.

"I know," said he, "that in New-York it is the custom for lawyers to go from one Judge to another, but I mean to discourage the practice in New-Jersey."

A hotel delightfully situated is the Madison Avenue, 58th St. and Madison Av., (near Central Park.) Moderate terms, fine service. Rooms en suite or single.—*Adv.*

SENATE POSITION ON SILVER

DISCUSSION BEGUN, BUT NO ACTION PROBABLE FOR SOME TIME.

The Result in the House on the Repeal of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act to be Awaited—The Difficulty Found by the Steering Committee in Trying to Harmonize Conflicting Views—Bill Introduced Yesterday by Mr. Voorhees—Mr. Vest's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The programme of the Senate outlined by THE NEW-YORK TIMES Saturday morning will be followed by that body. When the Democratic "steering" committee adjourned on Friday, it was with the understanding that so far as the repeal of the obnoxious clause in the Sherman law was concerned there would not be hurried action pending the result of the vote in the House.

The determination of the House to take up the subject without delay and close it in fourteen days had much to do with this conclusion. For three days the committee had been engaged in discussing various plans for meeting the situation, but had reached no decision. By those who have watched the movements of the Democratic Senators carefully since the beginning of the extraordinary session the opinion is expressed that the action of the House came as a godsend to the leaders of the majority of the Senate, who found it to be more difficult to harmonize conflicting views than some of them had thought would be the case.

In the next two weeks the "steering" committee will seek to formulate a plan upon which the majority may agree. Until then the financial situation will be generally discussed on resolutions which have thus far been introduced, but the question in which the people are so much interested, whether there is to be an unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause, will not be settled, so far as the Senate is concerned, for some time yet.

The case of Lee Mantle, appointed Senator by the Governor of Montana, will be taken up to-morrow, and, as there are several Senators who desire to express their opinions concerning it, the probability is that it will consume most of the time of the session this week. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts has been chiefly instrumental in bringing the Mantle case to the front, and there seems to be a general disposition to dispose of it and the similar case of Mr. Allen of Washington.

Considerable interest attaches to the statement made to-day by Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that he does not consider a vote on the repeal of the Sherman act as a test of any man's position in regard to the coinage of silver. Mr. Voorhees says he never expects to abandon the coinage and use of silver, although he would not hesitate to vote for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, "if that course should seem the safest policy at the time the vote is taken." This qualification is regarded by those who are keeping careful watch of the situation as pretty good evidence that Mr. Voorhees will not see fit to act in opposition to the wishes of the Administration when the test comes in the Senate.

Senator Gorman still veils his purpose, although he has no hesitation in saying that the Senate will proceed slowly. His friends say that he is by no means idle and that he is contriving a way by which all Democrats will be able to work together in a way that will be satisfactory to the President. In the face of the statements of the silver men that nothing short of absolute free coinage will satisfy them and of Mr. Cleveland's well-known position, it is not clear to the average observer just how any compromise can be brought about.

The programme of delay virtually adopted by the Democratic majority, while it may be necessary in consequence of divergent views, can hardly fail to disap[...] [...]t the country.

Mr. Voorhees introduced to-day the following bill, which permits national banks to increase their circulation to the extent of the face value of the bonds deposited by them as security for their circulating notes:

Be it enacted, &c., That upon any deposit already or hereafter made of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law, any national banking association which has made or shall hereafter make the same, shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding, in the whole amount in circulating notes thus issued, the par value of the bonds deposited, provided that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in as its capital stock.

Accompanying the bill was the following letter from Secretary Carlisle:

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst., inclosing form of a bill "to provide for the issuing of circulating notes to national banks," and asking the views of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the advisability of its passage, is received. The enactment of such a law as proposed would enable the national banks to issue and put in circulation at once, on bonds already deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, about $19,000,000 in currency, in addition to the amount now authorized; and this, in my opinion, would afford a very considerable measure of relief to the country under existing circumstances. I therefore recommend the passage of the bill. Yours respectfully,

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) made quite plain to his fellow-Senators and the general public to-day that on the question of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing provision of the Sherman law he is now opposed to the Administration. He made the unqualified assertion that he would not vote for repeal unless there was a distinct guarantee that silver should continue to be used as a money metal. That was a strong reach for a compromise. The Missouri Senator explained his position in the course of a long speech, which was based on the resolution offered by him last week declaring for bimetallism. He criticised the President for not announcing in his message in favor of bimetallism, and put forward the curious proposition that Mr. Cleveland ought to be a bimetallist because the Democratic platform last year had a paragraph looking toward bimetallism.

Mr. Vest was neatly tripped by Mr. Hoar after he had made the admission that if he were an Englishman he would be for the gold standard, with the query whether this did not amount to a confession that bimetallism would never succeed from an international standpoint. Mr. Vest did not relish this shot, and he allowed Mr. Stewart to make his reply for him. Mr. Vest held the floor nearly three hours.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill for the coinage of silver bullion in the Treasury, saying that it had been sent to him from New-York, and that it met his partial approval. It provides:

That (after setting aside in coin and bullion as a reserve such amount of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July, 1890, as shall equal at the coinage value the aggregate sum of the Treasury notes authorized by that act) all the remainder of such bullion shall be deemed available for the issue of silver certificates; such remainder or surplus bullion shall be coined into standard silver dollars, and such dollars shall be used for the redemption of silver certificates, as now required by law; provided that this shall not be deemed to alter or amend any provision of the act of July, 1890.

The second section provides that national banking associations shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the value, at par, of

United States bonds on deposit, not, however, to exceed the amount of capital stock actually paid in.

Before beginning his speech in support of the resolution Mr. Vest had read the declarations in the Republican and Democratic platforms on the subject of silver, in order to show that both parties were practically agreed on that question. He said that it was time for the people of the United States to know whether politics were a juggle and a fraud, or whether the solemn declarations of parties were worthy the confidence of a free people.

Taking up the Sherman act, Mr. Vest spoke of it as a houseless and homeless legislative dog, with no one even to give it a bone, and without being able to find a kennel in which to hide its dishonored head. And, nevertheless, he would vote against its repeal without a guarantee, as solemn as the great necessity of the people, that silver shall exist in the United States as a money metal. He had been known as the firm and unshrinking friend of the President of the United States, and had in all his campaign speeches in Missouri declared Mr. Cleveland to be a bimetallist, like himself, and that they only differed in reference to the ratio. He had had the right to make that statement, because Mr. Cleveland had accepted the nomination on a platform which pledged the Democratic Party to bimetallism.

It had been as well known that the Democratic Party stood on the doctrine of bimetallism as that it had met in Chicago and nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. He did not undertake to say now that the President was opposed to bimetallism, or that he would not give his executive sanction to a measure to coin silver at a commercial ratio with gold; but he did undertake to say that the President's message was most significant for what it failed to say.

Mr. Vest went on to argue against the idea that the overproduction of silver in relation to gold justified the demonetization of the white metal, and he quoted the tables of gold and silver production for many years in support of his argument. He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the President and without the slightest doubt of his honesty of purpose, that, when he failed (in that great State paper) to say one word in respect to bimetallism, he certainly meant that a consideration of the question of the free coinage of silver at any ratio was so impracticable that it did not need Executive notice. As to the assertion that silver should be demonetized because it fluctuated in value while the value of gold was stable, he read an extract from what he called a "remarkable pamphlet," written by Mr. Monteith Douglas, a business man of London, before the closing of the Indian mints, pleading with the people of Great Britain in favor of bimetallism as the only safe and sure foundation for financial existence, and declaring that silver has really fluctuated much less than gold.

In replying to questions by Mr. Gray of Delaware, Mr. Vest asserted that any discussion of the subject would be imperfect and unsatisfactory which did not admit, on both sides, what was known to every intelligent man, that if the volume of money was increased, the prices of commodities went up, and that if the volume of money was decreased, the prices of commodities went down. He had seen the day, in the vicissitudes of his life, when $30 of paper would not buy a loaf of bread, and when a five-dollar gold piece would buy a house and lot. It was not necessary for him to say when and where that was, because he did not wish to revive war issues. [Laughter.]

And so, if one-half the coin currency of the country were struck down, the burdens of those who owed money would be doubled and the prices of commodities would be put down beyond computation. Mr. Horace White had stated in a recent article in the New-York *Evening Post* that he hoped that day would come; that he wanted to see everything cheaper, because that was to everybody's interest. Mr. White did not, it seemed, agree with his own party, for it was only a few years since that the country was told by leading Republicans that the words "cheap and nasty" went together, and that cheap clothes meant a cheap man.

There was no justice to the debtor, who had made his contract under the bimetallic system, to take away one-half of the currency of the country, and thus take away more than half of his property. No living man could justify such legislation.

If Congress had the power now to put this country (all obligations being out of the way) on single standard, the issue might be a fair one; but, with debts to the amount of $8,000,000,000 due by the United States, the striking down of about one-half of the currency of the country would be not only unjust and ruinous, but absolutely wicked.

Then Mr. Vest criticised Mr. Horace White's article in the *Forum*, which denied that France was under the double standard. "France," Mr. Vest exclaimed, "not a bimetallic country, with $225,000,000 of legal-tender silver of reserve in the bank of France and with seven hundred million standard silver dollars in the whole country! And yet France, according to Mr. White, is not a bimetallic country!"

And to-day, Mr. Vest declared, the French people are, financially, the first people in existence. The French peasantry hoarded their silver five-franc pieces, and so, in the United States, the colored men of the South would hoard silver dollars if they could get them. Why, he asked, should not the United States float five hundred millions of silver in the country, instead of being told that the country would be shipwrecked if silver coinage was continued another day.

It was not the overproduction of silver that had brought down its value. It was legislation that had done it—legislation in Germany and the United States. How could it be expected that silver would retain its value when those two great nations took away the monetary use of silver? With the resources and population of the United States it was only necessary for the United States to fix a policy and to stand by it. The trouble to-day was caused by the open and sedulous inculcation of the idea that the country was about to go to the gold standard, and that the silver money of the country would be worthless.

Mr. Vest spoke of the unfortunate condition of the miners of the West, and said that the somewhat dramatic remark of an ex-Senator recently, that in the extreme West the people were crying for bread, and that in New-York they were crying for gold, was literally true.

"Suppose," said he, "that we were called upon to-day to pass a law stopping the factories of New-England, what protests would we hear from that section. Suppose we were called upon to strike down the wheat culture of Dakota and of the Red River of the North, would we not expect to hear protests against it? If I were here from one of the silver-producing States I would fight the demonetization of silver as I fought the Force bill, because it involves all that those people should hold dear in the way of property rights and of the comforts of life. Arguments would have to be brought here 'stronger than proofs of holy writ' to make me agree to it.

"If I can, by any possibility, by legislation, tentative or otherwise, keep this great disaster from these people—citizens of this great Republic, of the same blood and lineage as ourselves—I will take the chances of even a mistake on my part rather than perpetrate what I consider such an outrage upon them. I know these Western States, not from theory, but from experience. I know what these people have endured, leaving the comforts of what was then civilization in the Eastern and Middle States, and going out, with rifle in one hand and pick in the other, blazing the pathway of civilization in the cañons of the Rocky Mountains.

"They have built up the silver-mining industry on the faith pledged to them by the people of the United States in its Constitution and laws—that the product of those mines shall be considered as a money metal. And we are now asked, through the financial 'Four Hundred' of New-York and the commercial classes of England, to betray these people and say to them, 'Find something else to do. We want gold, gold, gold.' No, Mr. President, I will not do it. If the time comes when I find that I have made a mistake, I can, at least, have the consolation of knowing that my heart and my head both approve the action which I propose to take in regard to this measure."

In conclusion, Mr. Vest repelled the idea of there being a necessity for international agreement on the subject of silver.

At the close of his speech Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) obtained the floor, and then, after a short executive session for the reference to committees of the nominations received to-day, the Senate at 4:20 adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. WARNER TELLS SOME TRUTHS.

An Interesting Speech During the Silver Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Cool weather and bright skies brought to the Capitol a larger number of members this morning than was present Saturday, and the speeches on the silver question were listened to with better attention.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee, who was formerly a determined silver man, and who has not yet ceased to be a bimetallist, but who is resolved to stand by the Administration in its efforts to suspend the purchase of silver under the Sherman act, made a speech characteristic of the man, vigorous, direct, and earnest. It of course irritated some of the silver men with whom Mr. Patterson was formerly associated, but the Tennessee member had not reached a conviction without reasons, and he was successful in parrying all the thrusts made at him.

It is generally admitted that the most interesting speech of the day was that of Representative John De Witt Warner of New-York. Strange as it might seem to a New-York man, there was great necessity for the primary beginning adopted by Mr. Warner, in which he told his hearers that it was a mistake to suppose that there were not other people besides bankers in New-York.

Taking up the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, which he had been requested to introduce, he went over the signers, telling how Mr. Claflin was a merchant who was selling goods all over the country; Mr. Hentz was a man who was finding a market for all of the cotton that he could sell at the best prices for the producers; another was a shipper, and so on. All of these men, and hundreds of thousands of others in New-York, were dependent upon the prosperity of all the rest of the country for their prosperity. They were not lenders of money, but borrowers of it, and the scarcity of money was making it as difficult for them to do business as it was for their complaining brethren in the West and South.

Magazines.

THE AUGUST

"Blue and Gray"

FREE.

NAME..

POST OFFICE..

COUNTY........................ STATE........................

STREET AND NUMBER..

AUG. 15. ISSUE NO. 15.

Twenty consecutively numbered advertisements like this, cut out of purchased copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and mailed to THE TIMES Publication Office, will entitle the sender to the August number of "Blue and Gray" FREE. The entire number of clippings may be sent in one lot.

Having gone over the New-York situation, insisting very graphically that confidence is just now the chief need, he talked about the proposition of a new ratio, showing that it had never been of the slightest advantage to silver to establish a legal ratio, and a change of the ratio would not make a new appreciation of silver. He also gave some attention to the declarations of the Democratic platform at Chicago on money, which he did not construe to be a committal of the party to free coinage or to immediate affirmative silver legislation.

At the opening of the debate to-day Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) was given the floor.

He charged that the advocates of the Wilson bill—the gold men of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party—were responsible for the excitement which had created the destruction of public confidence and which had caused the runs upon banking institutions. They had sowed the wind and were reaping the whirlwind; and they alone were responsible for the present financial and commercial scare. He further charged that the Democrats from New-York and the Eastern States were not prepared to carry out all the pledges of the Chicago platform relative to the currency. The bill now presented was intended to repeal a cowardly makeshift, and no more.

He declared that the Democratic Party had pledged itself to bimetallism, leaving nothing for Congress to do except fix the ratio. The Republican Party was pledged to bimetallism, leaving nothing for Congress to do but to fix the ratio. But the Republican Party had no responsibility for legislation. The responsibility rested on the Democrats, and the question was whether they would carry out their present pledges. The gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Wilson) had brought in a bill in which he sought to repeal one sentence of a cowardly makeshift. It was a makeshift because it put silver on the plane of any other commodity. He insisted that the Democratic Party should fulfill its pledges to attempt to carry bimetallism into effect.

Mr. Layton, (Dem., Ohio,) spoke, he said, as a conservative man.

He would vote for the bill under consideration for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill. He would do this, however, relying upon the good faith of the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Congress that in the coming regular session some permanent legislation would be enacted that would give all our people some suitable money worth a dollar all the world round.

Then allow the national banks to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds held by them. And then, in order to fully restore confidence, the Democrats should call down the bluff made by the Republicans that this Congress did not have any serious intention to interfere with the McKinley tariff law. That law should and must be revised.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.,) advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause, and criticised the amendments proposed to the pending measure.

If the Government agreed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, he said, it would at once and abruptly bring the country to a single silver standard. In order to maintain silver in circulation, France had absolutely stopped the coinage of silver and the purchase of silver bullion. If Congress repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, every silver dollar now in circulation would remain in circulation. But we had to follow the example of France and adhere to the single gold standard, or we could not accomplish that object.

Passing over the ratios of 17 and 18 to 1, he came to the ratio of 20 to 1. The silver dollar coined at that ratio would be worth exactly 81 cents. Could this country afford to take this step and coin—freely, deliberately, and independently—a silver dollar worth but 81 cents? If it did so it would expatriate every dollar of gold from the land. In conclusion, he said he had taken his stand; and, so far as he was concerned, he would be now, and would always be, with Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland, for sound currency, for economic government, and for fair, just, and equal taxation. [Applause.]

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) followed Mr. Patterson in a speech advocating the Bland free coinage substitute for the Wilson Repeal bill.

He traced the history of financial legislation in this country and Europe since the beginning of the century and asserted that throughout the whole period there had been a concerted movement to demonetize the most abundant metal. Up to within recent years the movement had been directed against gold; now silver was the object of their labors.

Speaking of the effect upon the country of the passage of the Wilson bill, Mr. Bailey said it would lead at once to a scramble for gold by all the nations of the earth, reducing the prices of property to be exchanged for that gold to a lower figure than ever before known in the history of the world, and precipitating a universal panic. He was in favor of paying the Government bondholders in the coin of the country, but the law said that they might be paid in 412½ grains of silver, and by the Eternal God he was in favor of giving them no more. [Applause.] Place gold and silver on the same basis in regard to coinage, and gold and silver would have the same intrinsic value. He would rather retire from public life than to vote to allow gold and silver to be coined into dollars of unequal value.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem., West Va.,) was the next speaker.

Upon this question, he said, Democrats could differ without surrendering their convictions. At one time he entertained different opinions from those which dominated him now. There was a lack of confidence on the part of the American people. He attributed this to an unsound money. He compared the attitude of the Republican Party on the question of the tariff with the attitude of the silver Democrats on the currency question. Both wanted to build a Chinese wall around the country. He was satisfied that the only way that a parity could be brought about between gold and silver was for the country to come in accord with the other commercial nations of the world, and when that was done the promise of the Democratic National Platform would be kept.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) spoke in favor of an amendment, which he proposed to offer if he had an opportunity, providing that the Wilson act should not take effect until the silver circulation should be increased to $700,000,000. The trend of his remarks, however, was to the effect that the present business depression was due to the fear of Democratic tinkering with the tariff.

Mr. Warner (Dem., New-York,) spoke next.

He said it seemed to be a mistaken idea of the opponents of the Wilson bill that there were no institutions in New-York except banking institutions. It was a fact that the reason that New-York City was where it was was on account of God Almighty putting New-York where he had put it. The Chamber of Commerce of New-York (which had been alluded to) was not composed of bankers. It was composed of business men, who stood in relation to the banks as they did to the business men of the West and of the South. The business men of New-York were borrowers of the banks, not lenders to them. On the prosperity of the country depended their possibility of prosperity.

Knowing the full sense of their responsibility, knowing that their own existence hung in the balance, the business men of New-York asked Congress to repeal the act providing for the purchase of silver. He would first vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and next he would vote for the coinage of gold and silver on a parity. But these metals must be of the same intrinsic value. If there ever was a pledge made by any party this Democratic pledge was sacred and plain. When silver men came and asked Congress to inaugurate a new and hopeless scheme which had already damned the business of the country, he must object. Whenever an international agreement was arrived at, he was ready to try the experiment. He would try to sink his convictions and follow the convictions of his party. Then he would have vindicated his right to be called an honest man. But it would be a long time before New-York Congressmen would support an experiment which had failed as long as this one had.

But there was a plank in the platform which represented the issue, and that was the tariff plank. [Applause.] The people of New-York had asked not only for the repeal of the Sherman act, but for a safe and elastic currency.

Mr. Hutcheson (Dem., Texas,) made a humorous speech in favor of the coinage of silver, but before he concluded, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A meeting of the committee appointed last week to arrange on behalf of the anti-silver men for a discussion of the silver question in the House has been called by Representative Rayner, Chairman, for to-morrow night at the Arlington Hotel.

The purposes announced in the call are the appointment of sub-committees to take charge of the various features of the present contest, and to complete the organization of the anti-silver forces in the House. It is expected that at this meeting the result of the poll of the House upon the pending measures will be ready for announcement. At present it is not in such a state of forwardness as to warrant the anti-silver leaders in making any definite claims. They say that they expect and believe that the Wilson repeal law will be passed, but can give no exact figures.

Estimates of the majority in favor of repeal vary from 22 to 40. The exact figures will be known when the committee meets to-morrow.

Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Four notable bills were introduced in the Senate to-day, as follows:

Mr. Hill of New-York to-day offered a very brief bill repealing Federal election laws, the repeal, however, not to affect any proceeding or prosecution now pending under said act.

Senator Butler introduced a bill repealing the State bank tax.

Mr. Peffer of Kansas introduced a bill providing further issue of $300,000,000 of fiat money, exchangeable for Government bonds at par.

Senator Chandler reintroduced his bill of last Congress establishing additional regulations concerning immigration to the United States.

House Committees Named.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Speaker announced the following committee appointments:

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Pearson, (Chairman,) Russell, (Georgia,) Latimer, Hines, Hager, Adams, and Gillet (New-York.)

Accounts.—Messrs. Rush, (Chairman,) Paynter, Tate, Mutchler, Ikert, Wells, Post, Wright, (Massachusetts,) and Marvin.

Mileage.—Messrs. Lynch, (Chairman,) Strait, Pendleton, (Texas,) and Mahon.

YOUNG BROOKE SEEKS A JOB.

His Father's Reason for Not Giving Work to the Son.

William Brooke, a modest looking young man, dressed neatly and plainly, applied to the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday for work. He said he was a machinist and had been out of work for some time. His wife was ill and he had a little child who had been born only a few weeks ago. Brooke was asked where he had been employed before. He said he had been working for his father.

When asked why he had left his father, the young fellow hesitated; pressed for an answer, his eyes filled up and he said quietly that his father had dismissed him in order to make room for some one else. An offer of money was made to the young fellow, but he refused to take it, saying, "I don't want that; I want work."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES inquired about the young man. His father, Homer Brooke of 44 Barclay Street, said that his son was honest, sober, and industrious, but that he would probably work better for others than for his own father.

A. P. Brooke, the uncle of the young man, who has a little factory at 86 Fulton Street, where he makes glass molds, said that his nephew had been employed by him for a season, but he had been compelled to discharge him because work was very dull, and he could find no more for his nephew to do. "He is industrious, does not drink at all, and the whole time he was with me he was a hard-working, manly young fellow. He is a good machinist, and will do excellent work for any one."

Young Brooke appeared to be a modest, straightforward young man, anxious to get something to do. He will do anything. He said he could drive a team, work as machinist, or in fact do anything. His father is said to be a man of means.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT MEXICO.—Edward C. Butler of Massachusetts.

CONSUL.—Otto H. Boyesen of North Dakota, at Gothenberg, Sweden.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT.—Bradley B. Smalley.

PENSION AGENT.—George W. Skinner, at Pittsburg, Penn.

SECRETARY OF OKLAHOMA.—Thomas J. Lowe.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.—James C. Caldwell, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.—William D. Lindsay at Guthrie, Oklahoma; Edward G. Spilman of West Virginia, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Edwin P. Harmon at Denver, Col.; John J. Beavers at Little Rock, Ark.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—William C. Perry, for the District of Kansas.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—Norborne T. N. Robinson of Louisiana.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—First Assistant Engineer Edward F. Hedden to be Chief Engineer, Second Assistant Engineer Eugenious A. Jack to be First Assistant Engineer, and William E. Maccoum of Maryland to be Second Assistant Engineer.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

New-York.—B. R. Joy, Cherubusco, and B. B. Everest, Schuyler's Falls, both of Clinton County; C. D. Brundage, Dresden, Yates County; William A. Young, Guilderland Centre, and John Mulberry, Potter's Hollow, both of Albany County.

Damage Done by Drought.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Counties of Ulster and Dutchess and the surrounding country, the most fertile land along the Hudson River, are suffering from a drought so severe that much damage has been done to crops, and farmers are having great difficulty in getting water for their cattle. No rain of any consequence has fallen in a month. Almost every mountain stream in Ulster County is dried up. Sawkill Creek, whence the water supply for this city comes, is very low, and unless rain falls soon Kingston will have a water famine staring it in the face. At Palenville water sells at 50 cents a barrel.

Pasture lands are brown and withered, and it is only on the lowlands that pasturage for cattle can be found. Many farmers in Ulster County are feeding their cows brewery grain. In Woodstock many farmers have to drive their cattle miles to water.

Thousands of trout in the mountain streams have been killed by the lack of water.

Britisher Appointed to a Canadian Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 14.—An order in Council has been passed appointing Major P. H. N. Lake of the East Lancashire Regiment, at present attached to the Intelligence Office of the British War Department, to be Quartermaster General of the Canadian militia.

Major Lake was born in Canada but was educated and brought up in England. He will be promoted to be a full Colonel as soon as he arrives here, so that he will rank above every militia officer in Canada except Major Gen. Herbert himself.

Canadian officers consider that the appointment of Major Lake involves a slight upon them and they are indignant. Major Lake has been appointed for five years. His salary will be $3,200.

Rescue of a Drowning Student.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—A Columbia College student was picked up off Double Beach by the steam launch Ceres yesterday afternoon just as he was sinking beneath the waves. Capt. Parish caught sight of the drowning man in the water and rescued him in the nick of time.

The young man gave his name as Herbert Denslow of New-York City. With a party of college friends he has been camping out at Double Beach. He started out in his canoe, which was overturned.

Stole a Bag of Gold and Ran.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 14.—A daring thief this noon stole a bag containing $5,000 in gold which was lying at the window of the receiving teller of the First National Bank.

The bag had been sent over by the Merchants' National, and was lying just inside the teller's window.

The thief seized the bag, made off with it, and escaped. As yet there is no trace of the robber.

A GREAT DAY AT THE FAIR.

An International Canoe Regatta to Be Pulled To-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Another big crowd saw the fair to-day. Everything indicates that this week will see a greater number of persons at Jackson Park than have paid to see the fair any previous week. The record from last Monday until Saturday night showed an average of more than 100,000 admissions daily. These are the best figures Horace Tucker's department has been able to give out thus far in the World's Fair season.

The feature of to-day's entertainment was the concert by the Midway people in Festival Hall. The weather was perfect. No better day could have been chosen to see the exposition. The sun shone out of a clear sky, but was not hot. On the contrary, it felt comfortable with the cool Lake Michigan breeze floating through the park. The air was fresh and invigorating, while everything on the exposition grounds looked its best. The wooded island was perhaps the most popular resort. All marks of Saturday night's illumination had disappeared and it was a pleasant place to spend a part of the day.

J. S. Barton Key has written to Director General Davis suggesting the reproduction at the fair on Sept. 12 of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, the battle that gave to America "The Star Spangled Banner." It is suggested that the fort be represented out on the pier, that shells, rockets, and other fireworks be hurled against it from barges in the lake, and that the fire be returned from inside. The dawn of day could also be represented with the aid of the search lights, showing the Star Spangled Banner waving.

The feature of to-morrow will consist of an international regatta to be pulled between canoes from the following nations: Dahomey, South Sea Islands, Labrador, Penobscot Indians, and Iroquois. Each nation will be represented by two or more canoes, and a prize will be given to the winner. Afterward the winners of the first races will pull against each other, and two prizes, first and second, will be given. The course will be in the canal east of the wooded island from the stakeboat anchored near the Japanese wooden palace, around another stakeboat anchored west of the main entrance of the Manufactures Building, and back to the first stakeboat.

In the afternoon there will be boats from all nations pulling around the lagoons to enliven the waters.

TRIED TO KIDNAP HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Van Weart of Newark Made a Scene at Coney Island.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Matron Elizabeth Doyle of the Foster Home, on Belleville Avenue, last Friday afternoon, with her assistants, took the children of the home on an excursion to the Shelter House, Coney Island. Among the children was Phœbe Van Weart, who had been placed in the home nine years ago, when she was only four years old. Phœbe is one of five children, three of whom had been placed in the Foster Home and two in the City Home by their father, because their mother was alleged to be an unfit woman to care for them. Mrs. Van Weart, however, was able to get all of her children back except Phœbe, whom the courts, after a thorough examination had been made, refused to return.

When the children of the home went on their excursion Friday they took the boat from the Commercial Dock, to reach which they had to take the ferry street cars, which passed Van Buren Street, near where Mrs. Van Weart lives. It is supposed that in this way the woman learned where the children were going.

Before the excursionists had been long at Coney Island, Matron Doyle saw Mrs. Van Weart, her daughter Nora, two sons, and another young man all carefully watching Phœbe. When the Matron started to show the children around the island she placed Phœbe under her personal care, and asked a policeman to keep somewhere near her in case there should be any trouble. While she was speaking to the officer, Nora Van Weart rushed over and seizing Phœbe by the arm tried to drag her away. As she was unsuccessful in this, her mother hastened to lend a hand, and so did the two sons and the other young man.

The Matron was supported by her assistants, and for a few moments there was a lively tussle, until the officer, George Walsh, led Mrs. Van Weart and her daughter Nora to West Brighton Police Headquarters, where Matron Doyle entered a complaint of assault against them, chiefly for the sake of keeping the women locked up until the children could be sent home.

The Matron says that Mrs. Van Weart has been trying to kidnap Phœbe all Summer. A short time ago she followed her all the way to Chatham, N. J., when the children were taken there for an outing, and Matron Doyle had to call upon the conductor of the car for protection.

Sons of Veterans' National Convention.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The National Convention of the Sons of Veterans began a five days' session here to-day. The National Council spent the day arranging the order of committee reports. The convention proper will open for business at Pike's Opera House to-morrow morning and will close on Friday with an excursion to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, where the newly-elected officers will be installed.

The contest for the position of Commander in Chief lies between Joseph B. Maccabe of Massachusetts and George W. Pallett of New-Jersey.

Sousa's Grand Musical Festival.

MANHATTAN BEACH, L. I., Aug. 14.—Bandmaster Sousa will inaugurate his grand musical festival at Manhattan Beach Thursday. Among the attractions will be such prominent vocalists as Signorina Moreska and Lily Post, soprani; Jenny Dickerson, contralto; Signor Michaelena, tenor, and Conrad Behrens, basso. The Milford Waters Madrigal Choir boys will also assist the great band. Each matinée and evening performance will be varied with solos, duets, concerted numbers, &c. The festival will conclude Sunday evening.

Inducements to Mexican Farmers.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies of the State of Hidalgo has just declared free from all State taxes for the term of fifteen years, counting from the date of the decree, all lands which from that date shall be devoted to the cultivation of coffee, rubber, tobacco, vanilla, cotton, cocoa, indigo, flax, ramie, grapes, and henequin. The same decree authorizes the Executive to offer out of the State Treasury a premium of 10 per cent. of the capital invested for the best plantations of the products above mentioned.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For *New-England* and *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, warmer, southerly winds and fair weather.

For *Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware*, the *District of Columbia*, and *Virginia*, warmer, southeasterly winds, and fair weather, possibly followed by light local rains Tuesday night.

For *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, easterly winds, local rains. For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, southerly winds, fair, except local rains.

For *Arkansas, Oklahoma*, and *Indian Territory*, slightly warmer, southerly winds, local rains and thunderstorms, followed by cooler, westerly winds, fair Wednesday. For *Missouri, Kansas, Iowa*, and *Nebraska*, local rains and thunderstorms, followed by cooler northwesterly winds, fair Tuesday night and Wednesday.

For *Colorado*, cooler, northerly winds, fair weather. For *North Dakota, South Dakota*, and *Montana*, cooler, northwesterly winds, occasional light rains, followed by fair weather. For *Minnesota* and *Wisconsin*, warmer, southerly shifting to cooler northwesterly winds, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather Tuesday night and Wednesday.

For *Lower Michigan* and *Upper Michigan*, warmer, southerly winds, fair except occasional local rains and thunderstorms Tuesday night. For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, warmer, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. For *Illinois*, warmer, southerly winds, local rains and thunderstorms, followed Tuesday night by cooler, northwesterly winds. For *Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana*, and *Ohio*, warmer, southerly winds, fair except local rains and thunderstorms.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer is high over the lower lake region, and over Oregon and Washington; it is lowest in Manitoba. The temperature has risen decidedly in Wyoming, Kansas, Arizona, and Alberta; it has fallen decidedly in Manitoba, the Dakotas, Montana, and the South Atlantic States.

Fair weather prevails in New-England and the lake regions, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Heavy rains are reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and thunderstorms, with high winds, from Indian Territory northward to Manitoba.

For New-York and New-England, warmer, fair weather is indicated, and in the Northwest local thunderstorms, followed by cooler, northwesterly wind. Local thunderstorms are also indicated for the Gulf States.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Alabama—Greensborough, 2.40; Livingston, 2.60; Eufala, 3.80; Union Springs, 2.10. Georgia—Toccoa, 2.20; West Point, 1.90. South Carolina—Allendale, 1.60; Batesburg, 2.10; Kingstree, 1.50; St. Matthews, 1.90; Youngs Island, 2.30; Greenville, 1.60; Spartansburg, 4.80. Mississippi—Lake, 2.70; Hazlehurst, 1.70. Louisiana—Baton Rouge, 1.60; Cheneyville, 1.80.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	65°	59°	3:30 P. M.	81°	74°
6 A. M.	63°	56°	6 P. M.	79°	72°
9 A. M.	69°	62°	9 P. M.	74°	69°
12 M.	73°	67°	12 P. M.	71°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.......65½°
Average for same date last year.......71⅞°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......67°

FIGHTING FOR SOUND MONEY

CONGRESSMAN HENDRIX'S ABLE ATTACK ON THE SILVER CRAZE.

An Address Which Strongly Impressed His Colleagues in the House—An Exposition of the Position Taken by Good Financiers—Inferior Mediums of Exchange Giving Way—The Evolution of the Gold Standard—The Absurdity of Trying to Establish a Ratio.

It is seldom that a new member so impresses himself upon the House as did Mr. Hendrix of Brooklyn on Saturday. His speech was his maiden effort in that body, and as a clear exposition of sound financial views, it held the earnest attention of his colleagues to the close.

The abstract given hardly does justice to Mr. Hendrix's effort, and the full text of his address will be read with interest by all. He said:

MR. SPEAKER: I am exceedingly grateful to the gentlemen of this House who have given me an opportunity, as a new member, to say something upon this question at this stage of the debate. I am the first, I believe, to speak from the great City of New-York. I have come into this hall as a banker I am here as the President of a national bank. I have been called a gold bug, but I beg to assure my friends that the only piece of gold that I possess in all this world is a five-dollar piece that was paid to me the other day for attending a Directors' meeting, and that all the money that I have hoarded up is what I have hoarded up in my left pocket and this was handed me the other day by the Sergeant at Arms in the form of a certificate calling for 100 silver dollars, so that I trust I am at least free from some of the imputations which are often cast upon gentlemen coming from that great centre of finance.

Moreover, I have some reason to claim to be a persona grata to some of my friends of the West and the South. I was born in the great State of Missouri, from which comes the gentleman [Mr. Bland] who has offered the pending amendment. I grew up among those people and I know them and I love them. I have roamed through the land of the persimmon, the pecan, and the pawpaw. I have tasted the waters of the Missouri River, and the legend runs that he who tastes of it once thirsts for it ever afterward. [Laughter.]

But I have come by way of the East and I land here in this hall representing an Eastern constituency, and I want to say to this body of gentlemen, for whom I have already gained large respect and some affection, that the opportunity presented to this Congress at this hour to do a great benefit to this country has never been before equaled under such a combination of circumstances in the history of Congress. Repeal the Sherman silver law, gentlemen; adjourn and go home and let the country take care of the rest. That is the programme that is coming up to you from ever centre of trade. It is not the "gold-bugs" of Wall Street or the "money sharks" there, or the Chambers of Commerce throughout the land to whom I would ask you to listen. I ask you to listen to the men and the women and the children who have their money locked up in the savings banks of the country.

I ask you to listen to the employes of hundreds and hundreds of workshops and factories that are idle. I ask you to listen to the expressed fears of the dread penury that will come on with the blasts of Winter. I ask you to listen to the spoken fear that proceeds from the minds of men that we are entering upon a period black with sorrow and with woe. The condition of the country about us you well know. It is not necessary for me to tell you of the banks that are tottering, that are falling, that have already suspended. It is not necessary for me to tell you that currency is at a premium in the City of New-York to-day, and that it sold there yesterday at from $1 to $4 premium.

It is not necessary for me to tell this intelligent House that gold is being bought to-day in London and shipped to this country as pork is bought on this side of the ocean and shipped abroad. It is not necessary for me to tell you that the Clearing House of the City of New-York has issued nearly $40,000,000 of Clearing House certificates; that all the banks there have pooled their choicest assets and securities; that this great congeries of banks is holding up the financial system of this country by the neck, and that if you do not take the burden and strain off from them they may fail, and, when they fall, the whole country will fail. I do not propose to take up any time in the discussion of financial theories. I am for practical, decisive action. Why, Sir, the way primary principles of finance are brought up on this floor, thrashed over and over and twisted one way and other, seems extraordinary to one who comes from the markets of the world. The experience of the world is all in one direction.

Inferior Mediums Must Go.

The slow-moving finger of time has not changed its motion for a single second since 1798, when England made the change in her policy by subordinating silver to gold. Right along through the ages this process of monetary evolution has gone on. It is going on to-day, and we in this House cannot stop it; we cannot control it; it controls us. It is no new thing. Sir, in the history of monetary evolution for the more desirable currency to dominate. When the Australian used to send stone slabs as the medium of exchange; when the Fiji Islander used red feathers for his currency; when the Roman used his oxen; when in the early ante-Roman days in Ireland female slaves were a medium of exchange—in the use of eggs, in the use of iron, in the use of tin, in the use of zinc, the process of evolution worked out the inferior and worked in the superior article. One by one have these mediums of exchange been discarded and a higher level reached. The world has advanced step by step; and the preference of the world to-day, from barbaric Africa to highly-civilized England or America, is, between silver and gold, for the more precious of the two metals. When you gentlemen begin to quarrel you must quarrel with the forces of evolution; do not quarrel with fifty unknown men whose names are not in any Directory, who cannot be identified, but who are named en masse as being the men who are bringing about all this panic. Let us be perfectly fair with each other on this question. I do not assert here that the Sherman purchase law is the cause of all the woe from which this country is suffering at this moment. No intelligent man talking to intelligent men would undertake to make an assertion of that kind. The Sherman silver law was not responsible for the failure of that federal bank in Australia in January, 1893, nor for the tumble there of fourteen great banks; nor for the rebounding force of the distress which has gone reund the world since that time like a boulder bouncing down the mountain side.

No; the wave of distress has encircled the globe. The Anglo-Saxon race has overdone the business. It has gone on conquering and populating the far-distant isles. In only one way can we fix the responsibility for the primal moving causes of this distress upon this country; that is, we have been guilty of such legislation here as turned from our shores the golden tide of foreign capital and forced it to go seeking a lodgment in bankrupt, insolvent, irresponsible, and unprosperous countries. In 1878 we began the series of errors, and we would have to-day the same condition under similar circumstances under the Bland-Allison act alone as we have under the Bland-Allison act with the Sherman act superimposed upon it. It is because we have been trying to set ourselves against the tide which is running around the world, the tide that makes toward one single standard, a tide which it is as useless for us to try to turn back as it was for old King Canute to attempt to turn back the ocean breakers from the foot of his throne. When seated on the beach he ordered the waves to stop. It is extremely interesting to follow the financial movements that have taken place ever since the effects of the Bland-Allison act began to be felt in this country. I propose, gentlemen, in dealing with this question, to bring to you facts. We may "monkey" with silver; we cannot "monkey" with facts. We have the resulting balances of trade to guide us; and when they are made up they form a subject of study for every financier the world round. Let us take up this question and see what the result has been since we started upon this silver course. Our coinage of silver began in 1878; so that on Jan. 1, 1879, when we resumed gold payments, there were only $22,495,550 coined, and of this amount only $6,204,081, counting both the dollars and the certificates, were actually afloat.

Now at that time we established gold payments; we resumed specie payments; we notified all the world that the United States of America was ready to pay its debts in the money of the world. What was the consequence? Why, the money of the world began to set our way. I have been astonished at the statements, which would indicate that the money of the world is controlled by a few people. The investment capital that seeks our market from abroad is in the first instance the money of the middle and poorer classes in England, in France, in Switzerland, in Holland, and in Germany. It is not the money of the plutocrats that comes in big blocks. It is the aggregation of small savings. The rich men use their capital in banking, in looking out for the profit that comes in taking toll, as this great amount of money goes through the channels of trade. The money comes from the *hoi polloi*—the proletariat—from the people who have amassed it through hard labor and by the sweat of their brow.

The Money of the World.

Now, this money in 1879 started our way. We had new supplies of money given to us. There were national bank notes, which on June 30, 1878, amounted to $319,604,560, increased so as to reach on June 30, 1882, a total of $360,982,713. Gold began to come in rapidly, more or less each year, until the largest total was in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, when it reached a total of $97,466,127. The net aggregate for six years ending June 30, 1883, that came into this country to build your railroads, to build water works, to improve your highways, to give the tools of trade to that brave and great people that are developing the resources of the West, was $187,671,027. That, Mr. Speaker, was the high-water mark. The flag of our prosperity was at its highest point then. What happened? The turn of the tide followed. Mark it in your history; put it on your tablets; let it go on record in the archives of this Congress why it was that tide turned then and never came back. It turned away then from us because the silver in circulation, which had been kept at a small figure for the first three of the six years mentioned on June 30, 1883, when the reports were published, was found to have assumed large and threatening proportions. The aggregate outstanding on that date reached the sum of $120,958,711. And on June 30, 1884, the aggregate had risen to $169,605,000, and on June 30, 1885, to $175,000,000 in round numbers.

Now, what were the results? When the English capitalists saw this rising tide of silver money, when they saw the disposition of the United States toward it, they began to pull out; and they have been pulling out ever since; and it was only in the last three weeks, when, under a state of panic, values were broken down as never before in the history of this country, these Englishmen saw their opportunity in the wreckage and concluded to take some risk. They started in to buy our securities and buy our wheat, corn, and other raw materials—at bargain-counter prices.

If you trace the process right through you will see that as silver money increased foreign capital here decreased. First, the Englishman drew his capital out wherever it was invested on time, giving notice to borrowers that he wanted it back. He wanted it when he could be paid back in gold. The foreign corporations went on drawing out the more permanent form of invested capital—that which goes on mortgages through the Scotch and British investment companies. They pulled in everything they could get at under the circumstances. Then they started in to make some investments in Argentina, and in the panic following that the other securities remaining in their strong boxes were thrown on our markets. We almost broke our backs here trying to take care of them.

Now, as a further result of this silver foolishness our credit is so shrunken that to-day we are willing to sell back to the Englishmen the very securities that we brought back from them and at a rate of interest that will allow them from 13 to 30 per cent.

Mr. Speaker, the whole history of the world tells but one story wherever a nation undertakes to follow the course we have been following; but wherever it follows the procession of the nations it renders itself financially stable, gives confidence to its people, and keeps money in its ordinary and rightful channels. Now, what would happen if we should repeal the Sherman silver law outright and put this extraordinary set of amendments not only on the table, but under the table and down in the cellar? The very next morning after the bill had completed its course through the legislative and executive machinery of the Nation the millions of dollars that are now aggregated in the capitals of Europe would start again, as they did in 1879, toward these shores. They would fill all the veins of commerce. They would congest all the channels of circulation. Money would be so cheap in the City of New-York that you could borrow it on good collateral for less than 2 per cent. per annum, and it would flow all over this broad land, and where a man had good credit or good property on which he desired to borrow money he would find that he would be able to get it. Why, you remember that in the good old days when we had this gold unit of value in such relation to our currency that the world believed us, money was extremely cheap. Up to the time that silver became troublesome we were importing gold largely. Times were good; money was abundant. As soon as silver and silver certificates got into free circulation the movement stopped. Ever since that time there has been difficulty in getting money for the farmer and the planter. What is the consequence to-day? Your banks, which have rediscounts in the City of New-York, are obliged to pay 12 per cent. for them. Can they afford to loan your neighbors and your friends money with which to move their crops under such conditions as these? Will they not use the money which is needed at home to discharge their indebtedness elsewhere? They must do this if they are good bankers.

The Country's Golden Opportunity.

My friends, this is, in my judgment, a golden opportunity for this country. You may legislate here as you please, but you might as well legislate against the heat of this August sun; you might as well legislate against the stars by night or the sunshine by day as to legislate against the preference that is imbedded in the human mind, in human reason, and in human imagination. The world prefers gold. The instinct of every human being is toward it. It is the only metal that contains so much value in such a small body. It is the most portable of metals. While it shares with silver a great many of its features, and while in its onward and upward movement among the nations of the earth it has always had silver as a contestant and they have traveled side by side, yet various processes have come into operation which have made them part company. How have those processes been brought about? Most naturally in the world. In a policy which was entered upon the English statute books in 1816 and which, therefore, more frequently bears that date, gold was adopted as the single standard of value. Now, look at the process as it has gone on from 1816 in England. What was the next step? For a great many years the Latin Union and Germany and ourselves, the large silver-using countries of India and the South American republics and Mexico, continued to use silver. For a great many years there was no considerable disturbance. Silver mining was not exploited to the high point of perfection that it is to-day, and the world's supply of silver was not so great as to cause unusual fluctuations.

But when Bismarck thought that he could inflict a greater blow on his old enemy, France, than by the mere paying of the indemnity which he compelled them to pay to Germany for the Franco-Prussian war, he decided to make them pay it in gold, and to use that opportunity to put Germany upon a gold basis and bring together the various discordant and inharmonious systems of currency which the minor States had, and to put all squarely upon the gold basis. The consequence was that the old German thaler, which originated in that valley down in Bavaria which gives the name to our own dollar, came upon the markets of the world through the melting pot, and they began to feel this extra and unexpected supply.

The consequence was that silver showed weakness in the markets of the world, and in 1872, Germany having discarded silver in 1871, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, and Italy had to cave in at once and close their mints to the free coinage of silver. Now, what was the next step? Holland stood out until 1875, when she caved in. Russia stopped in 1876, except the coinage of some silver dollars for the Chinese trade. Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece stopped in 1878. Austria-Hungary stopped in 1879. Roumania stopped in 1890. And now the last tolling note of the funeral bell is ringing over the doom of silver as a money metal, as India, the great sink for silver, shuts its mints to free coinage. And here this great and proud Nation of people, who love their citizenship and their sovereignty as a people; this magnificent Christian Nation, with its men and its women beyond any comparison in domestic spirit, in civic spirit, in social life, with any people on the face of the earth; this great Nation, where over a greater area of territory than is known on the face of the earth elsewhere one language is spoken, where there is one set of laws and one system of political thought—this great arena of civilization and liberty is to be asked, along among all the nations of the earth, to go down upon its knees worshipping, like a gibbering idiot, the idol that has been rejected by every other civilized country in God's world.

The Question of Ratios.

I protest in the name of education among our people against such a proposition. Was anything ever more absurd in all the history of financial legislation than the proposition submitted to this House yesterday, indicating that we are so far at sea upon this question that we cannot quite make up our minds which one of the four ratios we are to adopt if we go into the free coinage of silver. Why in 1834 that great man from my State, (and I wish some man from the Mississippi Valley would rise up and make himself great for the next twenty years on the model of his policy,) Thomas H. Benton—"Old Bullion"—stood in the halls of Congress facing his own party on the question of whether 15⅝ or 16 should be the ratio—15⅝ being the market value at that time and in a market more stable than it is to-day; yet here we have one of four ratios. Here it was 27.33 yesterday, 28 on Monday last, 33 a few weeks ago, and who can tell what it will be to-day, next week, or next month? The market rate changes every few days; but if we were to put any ratio upon our statute books and link it with gold in our laws it would take Congress years and years to undo the work that is now proposed. This is opera bouffe, not statesmanship.

What would be the result if you have your way? Why, my friends, you cannot do the impossible. It is as absolutely impossible for us to undertake bimetallism alone in this country as it is to have a stable system of finances under our bullion purchasing law. Now, if it is coming to a choice between going right along as we are now buying silver at its market value in gold and storing it up—a vicious and wicked system of finance—or any of these four propositions, I beg of you all to adjourn and go away and leave us in the condition we are now in, for if we change as you propose we would be going from bad to worse.

Now, I am an international bimetallist. I believe it would take all the power of all the nations of the earth to keep these two metals working together for any long period of time. I agree with my friend from Ohio [Mr. Harter] that there is grave doubt about the ultimate success of such a proposition as that; but I am willing to try it, because whatever evils will follow will not fall on this generation, and would probably be postponed for thirty or forty years.

Now I come to what those bimetallists who have grown old in the consideration of this question have to say. I quote the words of Mr. Henri Cernuschi. Who was he? A great authority in bimetallism. He was an Italian by birth, and Italians always have next to the Jew had the keenest financial instinct of any people on the face of the earth. He was driven out of his country through the political events of 1848 and became a banker in Paris. In 1870 he retired from business. He is a recognized authority and more quoted in the speeches of the people who appear at monetary conferences than any other man. He came to this country, and he testified before the United States Monetary Commission. He was asked by Mr. Boutwell:

"In case the United States should resolve to adopt the bimetallic standard at any proportion, say 15¼ to 1, and other countries should maintain their present position with reference to the issue of gold and silver respectively, what, in your opinion, would be the effect upon the business of the country?" Mr. Cernuschi said: "My desire is that a general agreement shall be adopted by the different nations. In my opinion, no country can coin silver alone. Any country that coins only silver will remain alone and will not have the money for paying abroad."

Mr. Bryan—May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. Hendrix—Well, now, I am a pretty green member on this floor, and I do not know that I ought to yield for an interruption.

Now, in connection with what Mr. Cernuschi has said, if there was any hope that the basis offered by my friend from Missouri, [Mr. Bland,] should become the basis of the civilized nations of the earth, I would be willing to spend any amount of time in discussing the various ratios with him, but you cannot afford to commit the great interests of a people to such an absurdity. The ratio to be established must be the market ratio between the two metals. You would be laughed out of a conference of the nations of the earth if you went into it with a proposition for less than that. It is the market value between the two metals that must fix the ratio if international bimetallism ever succeeds. What is the market value of silver? I have shown you that it runs now from 28 to 33. You propose to put in law a ratio of 16 to 1. Why, you would not do that. You would not bring disaster to the firesides of your own people that that would cause. You would not be willing to drive out of this country every dollar of gold that could go out of it. It would be the height of midsummer madness to enact any such legislation as that. But then you step up a little and say, "If you do not like 16 to 1, how will 17 to 1 suit you?" Oh, gentlemen, you would not do that; that is only one little point better; that would not help the situation; that would not start the mills; that would not allow the savings banks to take the embargo off the $373,000,000 belonging to the working people in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn: that would not help the farmers to move their crops; that would not restore confidence throughout this country. It would mean that confidence would be shaken again, and that every sterling loan made in this country would be called. "Well, then," you say, "let us try 18 to 1." Why, my friends, what do you gain by that? Do you want all the silver of all the earth poured into your mints and turned into dollars for the people of other countries to turn around and pay them over to you for your products and take those products away? Why, Sir, Germany has not yet got rid of all the silver that she desired to sell when she demonetized it and brought her currency to a gold basis. "Well, then," you say, "let it be 19 to 1." That is no better. How about 20 to 1? That has been the favorite dream of bimetallists through all the past twenty years, that some day or other silver would be at the ratio of 20 to 1, and that it could be kept there.

A Basis Which Cannot Be Found.

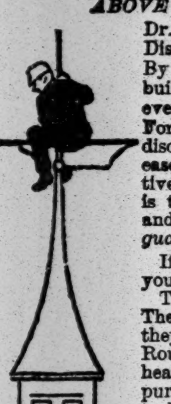
But look at the fluctuations of the market; one day 33 to 1, then back to 29 to 1, then down to 24 to 1, and the next back to a higher figure. Under such a condition, where is your stable basis of value? Why, Sir, it would take the whole power of all the nations of the world to establish even the market ratio. Yet you say 16 to 1. You might as well try to take the sunbeams and coin them into legal tender as to take silver at any ratio named in this bill, and make a stable basis of values in this country. Every financial centre would stagger under the blow. This country would suspend business to-morrow in all its financial machinery from Maine to California, from the Gulf to the Lakes, if the people believed that it was possible for this Government to enact or to maintain such a law as that in this time of peril. There is not a ratio named in this substitute bill which would not make us the laughing stock of every financial centre in the world. Every dollar that ought to belong here, every dollar that would come here through the natural laws of gravitation, would be withheld.

The world's wheat crop is short this year and the people of other countries need our wheat, but we are throwing it at them at ruinous prices. Every dollar that belongs to us and that would naturally come to us by reason of our solvency, by reason of our integrity as a people that has never yet defaulted or dishonored an obligation, by reason of the elements of prosperity running in the Anglo-Saxon blood as the race shapes itself under free government, would stay away, and every dollar that is here now for such reasons and under such conditions would begin to take wings and fly abroad. The gold that is being brought here at great expense to-day by our financial institutions to prepare for the hard times which they anticipate; that gold which is bought in London as I have said like so many pounds of pig lead and delivered here at a premium of 1 or 2 per cent.—that money would not stay here; it would have to go abroad again in the settlement of balances. Such legislation would mean shipwreck; it would mean ruin; and you do not intend either of those things or anything like them.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that within the next twenty years—and many gentlemen here will live to see that time—we shall see this whole free-silver craze laid out in the same graveyard along with slavery, along with repudiation, along with fiat money. The evolutionary processes of the world are against you, gentlemen. You may legislate "until the cows come home," but in the morning these evolutionary processes will have gained one night's work, and you will be called back here again and again, as you are called here now, to undo your work. You cannot stop it. Gold is bound to be the ultimate redeemer of all the financial systems of first-class nations in this world, and no legislation short of the community of all the nations can stop it. Anybody who stands in the market places and sees the stream of prices as they go by must be forced to this conclusion. And you, gentlemen, are doing your constituents a great wrong—a wrong for which they ought never to forgive you—by continually

(Continued on Page 3.)

ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood. By this means, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system. For every blood-taint and disorder, and for every disease that comes from an inactive liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so sure and effective that it can be *guaranteed*.



If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

These diseases are many. They're different in form, but they're like in treatment. Rouse up the torpid liver into healthful action, thoroughly purify and enrich the blood, and there's a positive cure. The "Discovery" does this, as nothing else can. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, are completely cured by it.

MONEY, SILVER & FINANCE.
Second Edition.
By J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT.
Favorably reviewed by the leading journals of the United States. Price, $1.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 and 29 West 23d St.

A world of misery is implied in the words "Sick Headache." A world of relief is wrapped up in a twenty-five cent box of

Beecham's Pills

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

(Tasteless)

35

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, fleas, lice, cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; sixty years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; kills in single night. Stores refusing order, direct 40 Clinton Place.

FIGHTING FOR SOUND MONEY

(Continued from Page 2.)

embarrassing the financial system of this country by weak, lame, halting, sickly propositions such as have been kicked out of the forum of civilized nations the world over. My friend from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler] made a most singular statement for an intelligent man to make—that fifty men in the City of New-York, fifty millionaires, were locking up this money and keeping it out of the channels of trade. What internal rot! What complete nonsense! My friend from Missouri makes the extraordinary statement—I took it down from his lips and I expected to find it in the *Record* to-day; you will find it there when his speech appears if it has not been taken out—"This panic has been brought about for the express purpose of repealing this law; no doubt about that." Why, God Almighty Himself could alone bring about such a condition as involves the whole globe to-day. "This panic has been brought about for the express purpose of repealing this law." Can men go about among their suffering constituents talking such rot as this? Where men of intelligence meet we all know that the present conditions which no one nation can control, which no one legislature can control, have come upon this world from a number of causes forming a sort of financial epidemic that is running its course and that has found us with our body of circulation so weakened by a supersaturation of silver that we are not able to throw it off or turn it back as we have financial troubles in the past.

Evolution Toward a Gold Standard.

We succumb to it, fall beneath it, like a man falling beneath a sunstroke. My friends, you may rail against the cyclones that sweep over your Western country; you may accuse them of being the result of a "conspiracy"; you may rail against famine and accuse it of being the work of Wall Street "sharks" and "goldbugs"; you may split your lungs in such senseless talk as this, but the evolutionary process that God has put into the world goes right along, night and day, and will go right along after you and the rest of us are laid away under the green sod.

The moving finger of time, down from the days when gold started in the race for first place to this moment, has pointed to a single unit of value. It is our destiny. It will triumph in this hall—perhaps not in this Congress or in your day, but it is going to become the financial policy of this country just as sure as to-morrow morning's sun will rise. And I will tell you, gentlemen, one thing for your comfort. I believe that nothing disturbs the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" to-day so much as the fear that this country is going to be done with this silver foolishness. Three times we have gone to the nations of the earth—this strong and manly people has gone to them—and said: "Won't you please come and confer with us about the monetary condition, and let us see if we cannot do something to harness the two metals together so that they will travel side by side in harmony?" We have sent our able men; we have sent our most conservative men; we have sent our most diplomatic men; and what has been the result? Three times England has folded her arms and said, "We will have nothing to do with you." She recognized that she was mistress of the seas; she recognized that she was the creditor nation, and that along the avenues which she has created for commerce, radiating from her in every direction like the spokes of a wheel, she could send her goods, and the products of the world's labor must come, and that she could demand a settlement for the balances in gold. She occupies this position, and among all the nations of the world that have competed with her up to this time she has had no fear of any rival except the United States of America, and she will fear this country more when it adopts a policy of sanity in its finances. Let us try the experiment just once and see whether we cannot bring this proud old lady down from her perch. I predict to you that inside of three months—before this Congress meets again—if you repeal this Sherman law and adjourn, England will make proposals to this country to come into a monetary conference and see what can be done for the sake of her ward, India. The proposition is already said to have come through financial magnates. Their names are not given, and therefore I distrust the information, because when men are mentioned I like to know where I can find them.

Mr. Bland—Will the gentleman allow me a question right there?

Mr. Hendrix—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bland—I understood the gentleman to say a moment ago that we were evoluting toward a gold standard.

Mr. Hendrix—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bland—And now you claim that England is evoluting toward silver? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hendrix—Oh, no; you will find out how this evolution works, Mr. Bland, before the evening of your life is ended. You have seen it going on steadily, and it must have made you, in your old Missouri farm, think the world was sadly out of joint as one nation after another failed to agree with you. But I say to you the only gleam of hope for international bimetallism is that this country, with its magnificent resources, with its almost unlimited credit, with its grand position among the nations of the earth, should so draw upon England's gold stock and upon her arteries of commerce and trade as to make her seriously doubt whether she can afford to hold aloof longer. My friends, there is only one view to take of this question. This is a financial war between the nations of the earth. Now, we have no business to have a civil war on our side while a fight of that character is going on. There is on the throne of Germany a mediæval war lord, who is maintaining an army at great price; and across the border there is a semi-barbarian on the throne of Russia, who is piling up idle in his war chest the gold that he has been getting together. All of the nations throughout Europe are sleeping on their arms on pillows made of the war chests of gold which they have drawn from other countries.

The Battle for Sound Money.

What are we going to fight that battle with? Our coasts are exposed. We have no financial navy. We have a very small financial army, as I look about among gentlemen here to-day who favor hard-money doctrine. We are in an exposed position and we propose to fight this war with an old weapon—a wooden "Quaker gun" that has been discarded, left out, thrown aside, made into a football throughout the world. I say it is insanity, rank, staring, stark idiocy, for us to continue in this attitude in the face of a war like this. It is our business to throw our hat in the ring and say to the nations of the earth that we have some credit, that we have some resources, that we have some power in the premises, and that we propose to maintain it. All we have got to do is a very little thing—that is simply to repeal the purchasing provision of the Sherman silver law, adjourn, go home, and let the natural laws of commerce take care of the rest. A gentleman with whom I am well acquainted, now in the European market studying the situation there, writes home these words: "Many British critics of approved judgment do not think that the approaching called session of Congress can do much, if any, good, but on the contrary possibly, and probably, much more harm."

If this body approves any of these proposed ratios there will be an emphasis under that sentence. "I do not think myself that the Congress as at present constituted, and upon the lines it usually works, is just at this juncture a special and beneficent providence for us."

It will not be if it is going to repeal the Sherman law and substitute a proposition containing one of this sliding scale of ratios.

"Nor do I think, as many at home seem to, that it is Fate raised to the *n*th power, so to speak. They are an aggregation of blundering mortals, and with far less experience and judgment than many who ought to be there in this emergency. They will discuss causes of which they know very little, and apply remedies of which they know less. These Britons know very well most of the individual parts of that Congress, and are well advised as to their capacity and governing motives, and as when they read what many of these people all over the country have been saying with the voice of Stentor and the impudence of Thersites, it is no wonder they unload all American stuff before the Congress meets. They have hastened to do it anyhow. I think this session is going to be a disappointment for many—"

I disagree with him in that, for I think it is going to do a great deal, and work relief for the people of this country—

"and, unlike the life of Achilles, it will be neither short nor glorious."

I think it will be both short and glorious.

"The British opinion of the financial acumen of America is not high nor flattering at present. They think, in effect, that the wealth we have so rapidly acquired is destroying the virtues by which we obtained it. I am only giving you the sense of their opinions as I get them without regard to their value. What they fear more than all, and what is really the foundation of all their fear about us, is 'Demos,' that great unterrified democracy (unterrified because inexperienced and irresponsible) that rises up like an exhalation in the night, so to speak, and without sense or reason, or regard to the rights of others, and ignoring and despising all precedents and experience, wants its own headlong way in everything; and from all parts of the country delegates to Congress and other high places its most approved cranks, where, with the brute force of numbers, it overawes, overwhelms, and outvotes the 'saving remnant,' the minority of brains, judgment, and experience.

"All this is no new thing under the sun, and has repeated itself so many times in history that those who are not warned by it must be very ill informed indeed. It would really seem as if the facts and the present condition of things in our country warrant very much of all these criticisms and opinions. Anyhow, the British, Dutch, and others are living up to those opinions just now, and it does not tend to improve our financial situation at home."

Nor will it if we do not stop seriously discussing the ratios here.

Now just one word more.

Mr. Hutcheson—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him just one question?

Mr. Hendrix—I prefer not to.

The Speaker—The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. Hendrix—Now, if we do not like any one of those four ratios, there is a sort of omnibus attached to this proposition where you can all get in and ride. Now, gentlemen, what is that? That is the Bland-Allison law; now we are called to come here to-day to repeal the Sherman law. How much longer would it be before we are called back to repeal the Bland-Allison law? And if it comes to a choice between the Bland-Allison law or any of these four different ratios or the Sherman silver law, give me the Sherman silver law and let us stop.

Several Members—That is right.

Mr. Hendrix—Let us stop where we are. Do not let us monkey and fool any longer. We are buying silver on a gold basis and piling it up here as a useless asset and making ourselves ridiculous, creating a sublime act for some writer of opera bouffe in the future; but let us stop and not go any further, for by the Bland-Allison law, for which you provide in this bill, you are going to coin at the present ratio and at the present market price $3,653,000 a month, while under the Sherman law at the present price we are only issuing $3,375,000 of money. You are going to add practically $300,000 more money at the present price under the Bland act than you are now giving out under the Sherman law. This whole country is begging of you for God's sake to repeal, and to repeal quickly. Now, these are the propositions that come before this House. In this hour of dire distress, when good men as ever trod the earth's surface are throwing up their hands in despair and going down under the wave of disaster; when solvent banks that have stood up in pride against all of the Winter storms and the Summer heat of finance have gone down, and their Presidents, perhaps, or their cashiers in extreme mortification take their own lives; when humiliation has come upon honorable business men who never disregarded an obligation and never had a dishonest dollar; when all the whole United States is on its knees praying to Congress for God's sake to repeal the Sherman silver law and let us alone, you come here and propose one of four ratios, 16 or 17, 18 or 20, to 1, and you want this Congress, if it does not like that, to take a law which is going to inflate the currency more than the Sherman silver law does. What mockery! What idiocy in finance! What a shame upon a free country! My friends, this country is looking to this Congress for relief. Let us here, as representatives close to the people, do our duty and do our duty faithfully, and if there is at the other end of the hall any set of vested interests represented there that would stand in the pathway of progress and of relief to the people, let the pitiless peltings of public opinion rain down there and not here. Let us discharge our duty and go home feeling that we have done what the country expected of us. [Applause.]

READY FOR CROQUET CONTESTS.

Players in the National Association Tournament Gather at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 14.—The annual meeting of the National Croquet Association opens to-morrow on the grounds in this city, and bright and early the members will begin to roll the balls in the opening games of the twelfth tournament. Eight courts are in complete readiness. They are constructed in the most scientific way, with beds as hard as marble and elastic cushions.

Reports show that the old clubs have made an increase in members during the last year, and interest in the game is on the increase. Among the new clubs to enter are Washington, D. C., Wilmington, Del., and Leominster, Mass. The other members of the association are: Norwich, New-London, Rockville, Middletown, Danbury, and Stamford Clubs of Connecticut; Providence Club of Rhode Island; Cottage City, Norwood, Asbury Grove, Springfield, Malden, Townsend Harbor, and Florence Clubs of Massachusetts; New-York, Troy, Staten Island, and Gloverville Clubs of New-York; Keyport, Hightstown, Trenton, and New-Brunswick Clubs of New-Jersey; Quaker City and Philadelphia Clubs of Pennsylvania, and the Chicago Club of Illinois.

This year the prizes will consist of gold medals, one for the first and one for the second man of the four divisions. Prior to last year prizes consisted generally of handsome mallets, but as the Van Wickle Badge and the Spalding Time Medal were then offered it was thought better to make all the prizes uniform. Those who have won championships during the past meetings are Gen. Hardan and President Bishop of Norwich, Conn.; Messrs. Shipman and Botsford of New-York, Prof. Jacobus of Springfield, Mass.; Charles Smith of Providence, R. I.; A. Wambold, of Mariners Harbor, George C. Strong of New-London, Conn., now a member of the Connecticut Assembly, and George W. Johnson of Philadelphia. Champion Johnson leads all others and has broken the record, having been champion from 1886 to 1890 and in 1892.

Charles Smith of Cottage City, the youngest championship winner, being only nineteen years old, will not be present this year.

"Willie" Knecht of Keyport, N. Y., is a young phenomenon. Two years ago he captured the first prize in the third division without a defeat, and last year walked off with the prize in the second division. Now he is in the first class.

"Willie" Andrew of this city, the boy player, has decided not to enter the lists this year.

On Saturday will be played the contests for the Van Wickle Medal and the Horseman Mallet. Prof. Jacobus wrested the Van Wickle Medal from Champion Johnson last year, and Strong and Johnson will contend with Jacobus this year for its possession. The Horseman Mallet is now the property of the New-York Club, defended by Germond, although the New-York Club put forward Fay to defend it against Apgar of Trenton last Fall. This contest was not ended when the play closed, each player having won two games. It is proposed now that the contest between Fay and Apgar be played to determine whether New-York retain or Trenton secure it. This will also take place Saturday.

The annual meeting of the association for the election of officers will be held to-morrow evening.

The Committee of Arrangements to-night appointed the following games for to-morrow morning: First Division—Bishop and Germond, Jacobus and Knecht, Greenslit and Strong, Dickey and Johnson. Second Division—E. C. Butler and Fay, D. D. Butler and Baldwin. Third Division—Jobes and Crawford, Davenport and Dr. Knecht, Mansfield and Barrett. Fourth Division—Farnsworth and Smith, Adamson and Holden.

The delegates already here are: H. T. Crawford, G. W. Mansfield, Asbury Grove, Mass.; F. S. Farnsworth, William Holden, Charles Jobes, Leominster, Mass.; E. S. Barrett, Dr. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.; Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. Philip Germond, Tarrytown, N. Y.; H. G. Fay, Cottage City, Mass.; Dr. and "Willie" Knecht, Mattawan, N. J.; D. D. Butler, E. S. Butler, E. R. Smith, Middletown, Conn.; George W. Johnson, Charles Greenslit, Joseph Bilbrough, Charles Adamson, Philadelphia; E. S. Barnum and S. A. Baldwin, Danbury, Conn.

Mr. Creighton's Stable Burned.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 14.—The trotting stable of the well-known horseman, John D. Creighton, was burned to the ground at Donerail to-day. Two well-bred fillies perished in the flames, and a third burned nigh unto death. Junemont, 2:14, and John Turner, together with a score of others, were in the building, but were saved.

Valuable to Racegoers.

The latest edition of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide has just been issued. This handy little volume to racegoers and followers of form includes all races run at Monmouth Park, Saratoga, and Clifton up to last Saturday, and should prove a valuable handbook of information to all turfmen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 14.—A fire which started soon after noon to-day destroyed the Crescent Flour Mill and Elevator at Stanton Avenue and Montgomery Street. Both buildings were the property of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company, of which J. K. Mullen is President. The total loss, including a large quantity of flour and grain, is from $250,000 to $300,000. The insurance is about 75 per cent. of the loss. During the fire Lieut. McLean was terribly injured by an explosion in the dust room of the mill and may die. F. Sarngeant, Chief Pearsey's driver, had an arm broken by being forced from the roof by a stream of water from the fire hose.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—About midnight fire was discovered in a two-story hotel at New-Richmond, Ohio, and it spread to adjoining buildings with great rapidity. Cincinnati was called upon for assistance, and at 1 o'clock a Chesapeake and Ohio train started for the scene with a fire engine. About one and a half acres were burned over. The property destroyed included Curry's livery stable, the Hubber residence, the Springer House, and the First National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—A pot of varnish boiled over this afternoon at the paint and varnish works of M. G. Groves & Co., Broad and Geary Streets, causing a fire which destroyed the building. Loss, $15,000; partially insured. William A. Grant and Jacob Laverty, employes, were badly burned by the explosion of a varnish pot.

DENISON, Texas, Aug. 14.—The Denison Exposition Building, erected at a cost of $25,000, was destroyed by fire this morning. The destruction of the building is a public calamity, as it contained samples of all the mineral resources of this State and of the Indian Territory.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 14.—Bartlett Brothers' sawmill and lumber yards caught fire this afternoon from a blaze that started on the roof of the boiler house. The boiler exploded with great force. Three firemen narrowly escaped. The loss will be $15,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14.—Fire this morning destroyed the large storehouse of M. H. Rogers. The building contained a large quantity of baled rags, and the loss is estimated at $28,000; insurance, $7,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Congress of the National Real Estate Association, to have been held in St. Paul, Minn., on Aug. 21, has been postponed owing to the financial disturbances.

—George S. Haverling, aged eighty-three, killed himself at Bath, N. Y., yesterday. He had lost his property and his health.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull and easy at 25½@26c. Resins quiet and steady at 90@95c for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 14.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22¾c. Tar firm at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23c. Resin firm; E, 90c; D, 85c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—National Transit certificates opened at 57⅞; closed at 57; highest, 58; lowest, 57½.

GIANTS STRIKE THEIR GAIT

THEY WIN ANOTHER GAME FROM THE BROOKLYN TEAM.

Griffin Started the Contest by Making a Home Run and Put Rusie on His Mettle—Clever Timely Batting by Davis, Ward, and Milligan—Stafford Made a Catch that Robbed Burns of a Home Run—Daub of the Brooklyns Gave Evidences of Being a Good Pitcher.

Little Griffin, the Brooklyn centre fielder, opened the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday in a very lively manner, hitting the first ball that Rusie pitched for a clean home run. While the fleet-footed base runner was clearing the circuit, the big pitcher looked on in astonishment. He smiled a ghastly smile, rolled up his sleeves, and retired the three following batsmen with ease.

Rusie is not accustomed to this sort of treatment, and he was in anything but a pleasant frame of mind throughout the game. The ball thereafter went over the plate with rare speed, and as it passed the Brooklyn batsmen it was about the size of a pea; at least, "Dave" Foutz said so. For seven successive innings not a Brooklynite reached the home plate, but in the ninth Rusie's good temper returned and he took compassion on Burns, who has not scored many runs of late, and he let "Tommy" tally.

Daub, the new pitcher from the South, although hit hard at times, is by no means a poor man. He will pitch good ball for Brooklyn, but it is evident that he is short of work. Lachance, the new outfielder, reported for duty a few minutes before the game began. He will probably play to-day. The feature of yesterday's game was a brilliant catch by Stafford, who jumped in the air and caught a ball, robbing Burns of a home run.

Griffin's home run gave the Brooklyns their first run in the opening inning, and a hit by Burns, a sacrifice by Kinslow, a passed ball, and a wild pitch secured the other in the last inning.

Tiernan's base on balls, Connor's hit, and Milligan's long drive gave New-York 2 in the fourth; Tiernan's bunt and Davis's three-bagger, 1 in the sixth; Stafford's hit and Ward's triple, another in the seventh; and in the eighth Connor got his base on balls, Burke forced out Davis, who had made a hit; Fuller was sent to his base, and Daly allowed Rusie's grounder to pass him, sending in Connor and Burke. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Foutz, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	1	5	0
Keeler, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	4	5	1
Burns, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Kinslow, c.	0	0	2	2	1
Shoch, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Daub, p.	0	1	1	3	[illegible]
Total	2	7	24	19	[illegible]

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stafford, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ward, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	4	0	0
Davis, 3b.	0	2	1	1	1
Connor, 1b.	2	1	11	1	0
Milligan, c.	0	1	3	1	1
Burke, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Fuller, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Total	6	10	27	16	2

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New-York	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	..	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; New-York, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Daub, 4; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Daub, 2; by Rusie, 3. Home run—Griffin. Three-base hits—Ward, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Kinslow, Daub, Stafford, (2,) Tiernan, Milligan, Rusie. Stolen bases—Keeler, Burns, Tiernan, Burke. Double plays—Burns, Daly, and Corcoran; Ward and Connor; Rusie, Fuller, and Connor. Wild pitch—Rusie, 1. Passed balls—Kinslow, 1; Milligan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather favorable. Attendance, 4,000.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Boston, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 1. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Nichols and Bennett. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 3
Baltimore	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	4	..	—11

Base hits—Washington, 6; Baltimore, 18. Errors—Washington, 7; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Meekin and Farrell; Mullane and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	..	—6
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Ehret and Earle; Clarkson and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	3	0	1	0	1	6	1	..	—12
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	— 5

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Hastings and Gunson; Parrott and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Louisville	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Louisville, 10; Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Stratton and Weaver; Abbey, Hutchinson, and Lange. Umpire—Mr. Caruthers.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	64	29	.688	Cincinnati	42	48	.467
Philadel'a	55	35	.611	St. Louis	41	50	.451
Cleveland	54	35	.607	Baltimore	40	51	.440
Pittsburg	57	37	.606	Chicago	37	55	.402
New-York	46	44	.511	Louisville	32	54	.372
Brooklyn	44	47	.484	Wash'g'n	32	59	.352

Baseball Brevities.

—Several League clubs are trying to secure the services of Lynch, the hard hitter of the Eastern League.

—Paul Radford has struck out oftener and got more bases on balls than any man in the League.

—The Louisvilles are making a spurt and the poor Senators are being distanced.

—This afternoon the New-Yorks and Brooklyns will play at Eastern Park.

—Stafford is one of the luckiest hitters playing baseball.

—Lachance will add strength to the Brooklyns.

—Rusie is in great form now.

THE SAILORS WERE BEATEN.

Morris Park Cricketers Put up a Good Game Against the Majestic Team.

The Morris Park Cricket Club was determined to defeat the team of the steamship Majestic yesterday at Morris Park, and they took no chances in the match. The sailors, however, put up an excellent game, and, with the good batting of Chief Officer Acheson and the useful contributions of E. Jones and A. Pritchard, looked like winning at one time. The batting of the Morris Parks, however, at the right time told, and good innings by D. O'Reilly, W. O. Wilkinson, W. H. Butty, H. O. Wilkinson, and T. J. O'Reilly carried their total 13 runs ahead of the Majestics. The score:

MAJESTICS.	
Dr. O'Loughlin, c. Browne, b. Flannery	2
E. A. Acheson, c. Scott, b. McKinney	27
T. Davis, b. T. O'Reilly	0
T. Fayer, b. Flannery	4
T. Murphy, b. T. O'Reilly	9
E. Jones, c. D. O'Reilly, b. McKinney	24
E. Dawson, b. T. O'Reilly	1
V. Barry, b. McKinney	4
A. Pritchard, c. Flannery, b. T. O'Reilly	10
A. Todd, run out	2
C. Watterworth, b. Flannery	0
D. Jones, not out	0
Byes	9
Leg bye	1
Total	93

MORRIS PARK.	
E. Sadler, c. Todd, b. Dawson	3
W. O. Wilkinson, c. and b. Murphy	20
D. O'Reilly, b. Dawson	23
J. Flannery, b. Murphy	7
C. McKinney, b. Murphy	2
T. J. O'Reilly, c. Jones, b. Murphy	10
T. Scott, b. Davis	1
H. O. Wilkinson, c. O'Loughlin, b. Davis	11
W. Bourne, c. Davis, b. Murphy	9
W. H. Butty, not out	12
S. Rotter, b. Murphy	0
H. Martin, b. Murphy	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	2
Total	160

Thespians to Play Cricket.

Julian Magnus, Marie Mainwright's manager, has organized a team of Thespian cricketers to play to-day at Livingston against the Staten Island Cricket Club. Mr. Magnus has canvassed the Rialto and secured a very fair eleven from the professionals now in the city. He has gathered around him Bob Hilliard, H. B. Hollis, N. F. Blande, J. Garland, J. Castle, Harrison Wolf, A. Bagge, Cecil Magnus, and Ernest Tarleton. Robert Mantell, the leading spirit in these games in the past, is not in the city, and his absence is much regretted, but the team should put up a good game, anyway, and even if defeated they will not be disgraced. They will start at 2 o'clock.

Hedley Wins a Race.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—The two events left over from Saturday in the annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association were finished to-day. The water was not in much better condition than on Saturday, but the scullers managed to finish all right. Edwin Hedley of the Passaic Club of Newark had no trouble in capturing both events.

Summary:

Quarter-Mile Dash.—Edwin Hedley won, F. H. Thompson second, and Dagwell third. Time—1:17.

One and One-half Miles, with Turn.—Edwin Hedley won, Dagwell second, R. A. Thompson third. Time—12:43.

News of the Oarsmen.

—Dr. Cady of the Harlem Rowing Club will row in the New-England Association regatta at Boston on Labor Day.

—The Empire Boat Club will have a barge party next Saturday evening which will end with a supper and dance.

—The Bayonne Rowing and Athletic Association will hold its sixteenth annual club regatta off the boathouse, foot of East Thirty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J., Saturday afternoon, Aug. 26. A reception will be held in the evening from 8 to 12 at the clubhouse.

—The boating department of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its annual regatta on the Harlem River on Aug. 26. The races will be open only to members of the club and will be as follows: Junior single gig, senior single gig, double gig, pair-oared gig, four-oared shell, St. Lawrence skiff race, tub race, 100-yard swimming race, and a half mile swimming race. The course for the boat races will be half a mile straightaway.

—A party from the Empire Boat Club manned their eight-oared barge last Saturday afternoon and started for Sheepshead Bay. When they reached the East River they ran into a thunderstorm. Thinking it would pass over, they staid it out as far as Seventy-second Street, but here they weakened and returned, well drenched, to the clubhouse.

—The Atalantas senior eight has disbanded and will row no more this season. A junior eight will be sent to the Labor Day races of the Staten Island Athletic Club, and possibly the intermediate eight will also be entered there.

—The Wyanoke Boat Club will hold a swimming race, open only to club members, early next month. A medal has been given by William Graham, a member of the club, as a prize for the race.

—The Gramercy Boat Club will hold a barge party next Thursday evening, starting from the clubhouse at 8 o'clock. Oak Point will probably be their destination.

—The Lone Star Boat Club held a barge party on the Harlem Saturday evening followed by a supper and dance at the boathouse.

—The Atalanta Boat Club has a junior eight in training for the Labor Day regatta of the Staten Island Athletic Club.

—George Young of the Atalanta Boat Club will do no long distance rowing this seasons on account of his health.

—The Dauntless Rowing Club will send a senior four to the Scranton Press Club regatta on Aug. 26.

—Several parties from the Union Boat Club were entertained by the Hudson Boat Club last Sunday.

THE CANOE BEAT THE SKIFF.

An Impromptu Race at the Canoe Meet—Cold Nights in Camp.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 14.—The feature of the day at the American Canoe Association camp was an impromptu race between Howard Gray's racing canoe V, of the Vesper Club, Lowell, Mass., and a twenty-five-foot St. Lawrence River skiff, carrying forty-five feet of sail and a trained crew of seven men. The skiff, the Levolta, came down from Kingston at 3 P. M. and sailed past the camp before a strong westerly wind. Off the reef at the end of the point she came about and stood on and off, as though challenging for a race.

The Lowell men, including Paul Butler, David Goddard, and Howard Gray, made haste to get their canoes into fighting shape to take up the challenge.

Gray got under way first, with 150 square feet of sail, which was altogether too much for the strong wind then blowing. He gave chase to the Levolta, and after a time the two ran down to leeward and jibed over for a thrash to windward. Gray was handicapped by his enormous spread of sail, but in spite of that he held the skiff about even, with the skiff's crew hiked out backward over the side until the heads of some of them dragged in the water. Running free, the canoe was a trifle the faster, but the skiff gave up the contest when Butler and Goddard went out to Gray's assistance. The skiffs have had things all their own way on the river heretofore, but the American racing canoeists will see what they are made of before the meet closes.

The most surprising thing to the visitors to-day was the spectacle of a one-armed man sailing a racing canoe with a big spread of muslin. He is Kenneth Cameron of Kingston, and the Canadians are backing him to a man to win all the races. Five of the leading American racing men watched him very carefully. Their opinion was that he would have to keep his canoe steadier and more upright if he expected to win.

The nights are very cold. M. T. Bennett and party of the New-York Canoe Club will go to Kingston to-morrow for more blankets.

TENNIS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Crack Players Begin the Annual Open Tournament.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—The courts of the Casino were occupied by the players in the open tennis tournament to-day. Larned, Malcolm Chace, E. L. Hall, and Richard Stevens represent the cracks. They all had easy work to-day. Larned won from C. P. Howland by default and then beat Barton in straight sets. Stevens won from Reed, 6—3, 6—3. Hall defeated J. B. Weeden and Chace disposed of A. W. Post, 6—0, 6—2.

To-morrow morning the doubles will be begun. Hobart and Wrenn will compete. Hobart's finger is now almost well, and he expects to handle his racket without discomfort. Foote, the Yale champion, has decided to rest this week instead of competing, as was his first intention. He will appear at Newport next week and will be certain to make a good showing.

The summaries follow:

Preliminary Round—G. T. Warren beat A. E. Foote by default. J. C. Davidson beat Erskine Hewitt, 6—2, 6—3. W. A. Larned beat C. P. Howland by default. A. W. Post defeated W. W. Reese, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—G. T. Warren beat J. C. Davidson by default. Larned beat H. B. Barton, 6—3, 6—0. R. B. Hall beat J. De Coppele, 6—3, 6—1. H. Clenston beat E. S. Ogden, 6—3, 6—2. E. C. Rushmore beat Grenullo Kane, 6—1, 6—2. Gordon Willis beat M. A. Agelasto, 8—6, 6—0. Dean Miller beat J. F. Talmage, Jr., by default. H. McCormick beat R. D. Wrenn by default. M. R. Wright beat C. E. Garrett, 6—0, 6—1. R. Stevens defeated S. D. Reed, 6—3, 6—3. E. L. Hall defeated J. B. Weeden, 6—3, 6—0. Warren Forbes beat B. S. Watson, 6—2, 6—3. J. Howland beat A. M. Agelasto, Jr., by default. G. P. Herrick beat G. E. Batchelder, 6—1, 6—2. Malcolm Chace beat A. W. Post, 6—0, 6—2. C. R. Budlong beat S. L. Smith, 6—1, 6—2.

Hit Sullivan and Ran.

John L. Sullivan left the city on Sunday for Atlantic City, where he opened his theatrical season last night. Before leaving he indulged in a little spree that created some talk among his friends. Thursday afternoon Sullivan and some of his companions were in front of the bar of the Vanderbilt Hotel drinking and skylarking. A man named John McCluskey happened to disagree with the Boston pugilist and tapped him on the cheek. It suddenly occurred to him that he was taking chances, and he discreetly ran out of the saloon and up Forty-second Street.

Sullivan ran after him, and the men in the saloon started after the ex-champion, fearing that he would harm the man who had the temerity to strike the redoubtable John L. A policeman saw the two men running, and, knowing Sullivan, he stopped him and persuaded him to let McCluskey alone. McCluskey escaped, and Sullivan returned to his friends.

Matthew Clune, the proprietor of the hotel, said that McCluskey was trying to obtain a little notoriety, and had struck Sullivan for that reason, thinking it would get into the newspapers. Others said, however, that McCluskey and Sullivan were fooling with each other, when McCluskey hit Sullivan jokingly on the cheek. Sullivan, however, did not relish such a joke, and started after McCluskey, who saw he had made a mistake and took to his heels.

Capt. Von Lengerke Resigns.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Carl Von Lengerke, the active Captain of the Atalanta Wheelmen, has resigned as Chairman of the Racing Board of the club. The cause of the resignation is the action taken at a recent meeting of the club. At that time it was stated that something would have to be done or the club would be a bankrupt concern.

The cause of this was said to be the large bills which Carl Hess, the bicycle racer, was incurring for the club. Hess has ridden under the colors of the Atalanta Wheelmen since Spring, and, according to the by-laws, he was allowed to enter races at the expense of the club. Hess in July entered in every event at different race meets, a total of eighteen races at 50 cents each, and then only rode in three events. Altogether, Hess's bills ran up to $80, and although the money was paid it was decided that a halt must be called. So a resolution was passed prohibiting members from entering in more than three events on one day, and then stipulating that if entered the races must be run. A telegram to that effect was sent Mr. Hess.

Capt. Von Lengerke was not present at the meeting. When he heard of the action he at once sent in his resignation as Chairman of the Racing Committee, as he thought the club did wrong to try and discourage racing when he was doing his best to build up that department.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—Crack shooters from the South, as well as many from the North, will attend the tournament of the Charlotte (N. C.) Gun Club to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday. All the shooting will be at keystone targets, under what is known as the "novelty rule." Under this rule the shooters are liable to get either incoming or driving targets, depending entirely upon the indicator. Five of the traps are set to throw the usual angles, but the other three throw right and left quartering and direct incomers. The rule has achieved great popularity in the North and East, but this will be its first application in the South. The Charlotte Gun Club has arranged a fine programme of events for the three days, and will add $300 in cash to the purses. The great feature will be the shoot for teams of five men each from any gun club in the country, seventy-five targets per man, $25 entrance per team, with $75 added by the Charlotte Gun Club. This match will be shot in sections, one-third each day. There are teams already entered from New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Knoxville, Johnson City, and Bristol, Tenn., Washington, D. C., Wheeling, West Va., Greensborough, and Charlotte, N. C. New-Jersey's team will be selected from among the following cracks, all of whom will start for the seat of war to-night: Noel G. Money of Oakland, Enoch D. Miller of Springfield, Eddie Collins of West Hoboken, Frank Post of Park Ridge, T. W. Morfey of Paterson, J. W. Hoffman of German Valley, and Neaf Apgar and Charles Smith of Plainfield.

—The big outing which is to be given on Saturday, Aug. 26, by Pilgrim Encampment, No. 75, G. R. A., Knights of St. John and Malta, secured a decided stellar attraction yesterday when Thomas P. Conneff, the one-mile amateur champion runner of America, who is traveling in record-breaking form at present, decided, in view of the throwing up of the match with Orton, the Canadian champion, by the Canuck, to visit Oriental Grove with the Pilgrim Warriors, and from the post of honor, the scratch mark, endeavor to beat the grass-course record for the distance in this country. The steamer Bay Queen will leave foot of Beekman Street at 1:30 P. M., and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 1:45. The return sail will be by moonlight.

—The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold its annual championship meeting Saturday, Oct. 7. President Curtis has appointed the following committee to manage the meeting: Chairman—C. J. Leach; H. Dimse, Hugh Hart, J. J. Carroll, and J. E. Sullivan. The committee will meet this week and decide upon grounds, and efforts will be made to make this meeting a grand success.

MONMOUTH'S MANY TROUBLES

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES FOR THE MANAGERS TO FACE.

Stakes and Purses Will Be Paid to Horse Owners, and Other Creditors Will Have to Wait—Unless John Morris Comes to the Rescue the Property May Go Back to the Bondholders or Into the Hands of a Receiver—Legal and Political Possibilities.

Monmouth Park's managers were running about the track yesterday trying to find that "era of prosperity" that one of the Executive Committee had announced as having set in, through the columns of his paper. They were not able to find any trace of it. But they did find evidences of financial stringency in the treasury that makes the stringency in the city look like a perfect deluge of wealth, comparatively.

Thus far the managers have managed to pay such of their bills as the creditors were clamorous for, always excepting the amount of the license fee due to the town of Eatontown, the payment of which they have so far succeeded in evading. But there is a lot of fun ahead of them, for it is reported about that the executors of the estate of the late D. D. Withers have begun to make anxious inquiries about where they are going to come in as the result of the mismanagement of affairs. The set of speculators who are now in control of the property that Mr. Withers built up solely because of his love for sport have some payments to make that will require ready money. If the executors of the estate have got to depend on the profits of the present meeting, they will look in vain for their cash. There will be no profits, but instead a very considerable loss as a result of the very idiotic policy that has been pursued in running affairs this year.

Monmouth's share of the corruption fund that was used to buy the last Legislature of the State, so as to secure some sort of race track legislation, was $40,000, and it is understood that this has not yet been repaid to the person who advanced the money. He will not be paid from the income at this year's meeting. Then there is the license fee to Eatontown, which will have to be paid, in all probability, unless the courts shall decide that the racing law of the State is unconstitutional. If that is done, then the Monmouth Park Association will refuse to pay for the license under which they have raced during the present season. It is very generally believed that the court which now has the case under consideration will decide that the racing law is one that licenses the violation of the constitutional prohibition of lotteries in the State. That will wipe it out of existence, and at the same time will wipe out Monmouth Park's franchise with the law.

In case the decision is against the race tracks, there will be the necessity of trying to get some sort of legislation that will give the Monmouth Park people another chance to race next year, and that is going to cost a heap of money next Winter. So the prospects for the Monmouth Association are anything but rosy, as there are something like $300,000 in bonds to be met in addition to all the other financial obstacles that have to be surmounted in the immediate future. It is said by some that the present management will retire at the end of this meeting, and that the bondholders will take possession of the property, place it in the hands of competent men—in case there is a chance for another season of racing at the track—and try to make a reputable concern out of it without any of the Louisiana Lottery attachments.

The Financial Committee of the association is having a hard time of it just now. How it is going to pull out is a mystery that no one is capable of solving. It is said, however, that John A. Morris is going to come to the front and assume all the obligations and pay the bills that must be paid, so that his son, Assemblyman Alfred Hennen Morris, may figure as a racing magnate. It will be a godsend to the rest of those interested if he concludes to do this.

One thing is very certain, and that is that the track will receive no assistance in race-track legislation next year by the Assemblymen from Monmouth County. The citizens of the county are very ready to announce that they will vote for no candidate at the coming election who is not pledged to vote to repeal all legislation in favor of race tracks now on the statute books, and further pledged to oppose any legislation in the future for the benefit of the race tracks. The Law and Order Leagues and the people of Eatontown and the adjacent towns will look out that they get the right man to represent them at Trenton next Winter, no matter what party he may be nominated by. There will be similar action in all parts of the State, and the race-track people see a hard fight ahead of them, even if their law is not declared unconstitutional.

This fact is a thorn in the side of the managers of the present track. With racing for the past three seasons run at a loss, and a chance that there will be no racing law next year, there is little disposition on the part of the track managers to dip deep into their pockets to pay for the losing game they have been running this year. Public opinion is dead against them, they know, and since they have begun to find this out they do not like the looks of things. Unless John A. Morris shall decide to float the thing at his own expense and make it a proprietary track, as he has made Morris Park, it looks as if the concern would go into the hands of the bondholders or of a receiver.

It is given out at the track that all the obligations to horse owners will be paid in full at the close of the meeting, and that the disposition of other obligations will be made a subject for consideration later on, after the association finds out definitely whether the law under which racing is now conducted is unconstitutional. This statement as to the payment of obligations to horse owners has been made to men who have been inclined to have doubts about the ability of the association to pay the stakes and purses that may have been won there. The falling off in attendance and the evident fact that the meeting is being run at a loss made some of them a bit wary. The managers have interests in other tracks in this State and New-Jersey that will force them to make good the stakes and purses won at the Monmouth track. They cannot afford to default on these. They have too much at stake elsewhere.

Winners at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Fair August weather and a good track greeted a large assemblage on the race track here to-day. The second race was declared off, owing to the scratches of all but two.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Loudon, 112 pounds, (Morris,) 7 to 5, won; Highland, 107, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second; Ray S., 112 (F. Doane,) 5 to 2, third. Major Joe and Frick also ran. Time—1:27½.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Miss Lilly, 100 pounds, (Blake,) 6 to 1, won; Ellen, 115, (Morris,) 4 to 1, second; Strathflower, 115, (Noble,) 8 to 1, third. Kentigerna, Flirtation, Banka's Daughter, Pirate King, Pocahontas, and Annie Woodcock also ran. Time—1:09.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Deception, 102 pounds, (McDermott,) 3 to 1, won; Martyrdom, 117, (Blake,) 2 to 1, second; Prince George, 125, (Miller,) 5 to 2, third. Buck McCann and Coquette also ran. Time—1:55¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Sam Joaquin, 92 pounds, (H. Taylor,) 15 to 1, won; Fred Taral, 106, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Tom Flynn, Leigh, Gorman, Gettysburg, Leonardo, and Hymn also ran. Time—1:22¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lizzetta, 105 pounds, (F. Doane,) 4 to 5, won; Melanie, 105, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second; Promenade, 105, (Lilly,) 12 to 1, third. Princess, Equity, Minnie Cee, and Lita also ran. Time—1:01½.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Vision, Sappho, Columbia, Miss Thomas filly, Sadie W., Speedwell, Rebecca Rowett filly, Nancy Lee, Princess Himyar, Elizabeth S., Western Star, Treasure Trove, and Miss Ricka, 105 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Jester, 117 pounds; Yellow Rose, 112; Wrestler and St. Anthony, 108 each; Elizabeth L. and Jake Johnson, 105 each; Maid Ellis, 100; Boyd Pantlind, 97.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Logan, 124 pounds; Sykeston and Galindo, 122 each; Philora and Dagmar, 119 each; Coquette, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. El Reno, 109 pounds; St. Croix and Fan King, 107 each; Lizzie MacDuff, and Marie K., 105 each; Knapp and Manhanset, 104 each; Panhandle, 101; White Wings, 99; Lester, 98; Carmen, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Zaldivar and Captain Brown, 117 pounds each; Rosa H., 112; Prince Deceiver, 110; Highland, 107; Dr. Hasbrouck, 104; Sandowne, 97; Little Fred, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Full steeplechase course. Gerina, 162 pounds; The Rat, Victor C., Southerner, Mars, and Folly, 147 each.

Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Wah Jim, 114½ pounds, (Overton,) 6 to 1, won; Addie, 118, (Doggett,) 6 to 1, second; Lake View, 114, (Taral,) 8 to 5, third. Gold Dollar, Joe Cotton, Key West, Cactus, and Sonora also ran. Time—1:00.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Kingston, 114 pounds, (Taral,) 6 to 5, won; Loantaka, 112, (Doggett,) 5 to 2, second; Gascon, 112, (Hamilton,) 25 to 1, third. Sir Matthew, Vestibule, and Roy Lochiel also ran. Time—1:12¼.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Longdale, 108 pounds, (Lambley,) 11 to 5, won; Black Hawk, 99, (Goodale,) 15 to 1, second; Venusburg, 95, (J. Lambley,) 6 to 1, third. Milan, Pochino, Enchantress, Dolly colt, Nonsense, Miss Hazel, Delmos, and Nettie filly also ran. Time—1:00¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. St. Leonards, 115 pounds, (Taral,) 9 to 20, won; Lady Violet, 110, (Hamilton,) 9 to 2, second; Roche, 115, (Midgely,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:27.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Stonenellie, 106 pounds, (Midgely,) 7 to 1, won; Queenlike II., 106, (Bergen,) 12 to 1, second; Kazan, 111, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, third. Longshanks, Hurlingham, Factotum, Trinculo, Harrington, Alesia, Ixion, and Pop Gray also ran. Time—1:00.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Arab, 103 pounds, (Goodale,) 2 to 1, won; Long Beach, 107, (Sims,) 6 to 1, second; Nomad, 99, (Fox,) 8 to 5, third. Lady Pulsifer, Wormser, Larchmont, and W. B. also ran. Time—1:41¼.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Sirocco, 127 pounds; Aloha, 122; Lyceum, 110; Top Gallant and Key West, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hiram, Young Arion, Treasure, and Midnight, 108 pounds each; Corduroy, 105; Charmion and Faithful, 103 each.

THIRD RACE.—Criterion Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Hornpipe, 128 pounds; Jack of Spades, 118; Beldemere, 115; Dr. Jingle, Frog Dance, and Morocco, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Omnibus Stakes; one mile and a half. Plutus, Comanche and Sir Francis, 122 pounds each; Sir Walter, 119; St. Leonards and Ramapo, 117 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Dolly Varden, 112 pounds; Patrician, 110; Roscommon, 108; Rama, 102; My Lady and Himyara, 101 each; Crossfire colt, 100; Wolsey, 98; Little Pirate and Gallatin, 92 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Walcott, 109 pounds; Lifeboat, 105; Colonel S., 100; Perrier Jouet, 98; Evanatus and Willie L., 97 each; Minnehaha, 95; Miss Kitty, 94; May Lose and Frieze, 90 each.

POOR STARTS AT CLIFTON.

Eulalie, Though Strongly Backed, Was Left at the Post.

As the racing at Clifton goes on from day to day, the poor starting of "Billy" French becomes more than ever apparent. When Mr. French dropped the flag in the first race of the meeting, it was evident that his success in the starter's stand would not be brilliant; but the patrons of the track are, as a rule, liberal, and as it was on the opening day they did not criticise him very harshly. Since then his work, except in a few instances, has been miserable, and the spectators have become so used to it that when they back a horse the first thing they say after it is, "I wonder if French will leave him at the post."

Another was added yesterday to the list of horses that Mr. French has left at the post. This was Eulalie, who was strongly backed in the second race. The trouble may be caused by the boys, who at their best are unruly, but as Mr. French does not fine them or set them down, he is obliged to stand the harsh criticisms that the racegoers heap upon him. The races yesterday were well contested and furnished good betting, but only two favorites won.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¼.

Seabird, 92 pounds, (E. Tribe,) won by two lengths; Firefly, 90, (Donohue,) second by five lengths; McCormack, 102, (Dwyer,) third. Fairplay, 109; Jim Dunn, 93; Vera, 94, and Bon Voyage, 102, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Seabird, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 3; Firefly, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3; McCormack, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Fairplay, 60 to 1; Jim Dunn, 20 to 1; Vera, 30 to 1; Bon Voyage, 15 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

Bessie Smith, 99 pounds, (N. Hill,) won by half a length; Romeo, 99, (E. Tribe,) second by a neck; War Lord, 92½, (McDonald,) third. Florinda, 103; Marble, 98; Kanawha gelding, 88, and Arabi Pasha, 104, also ran, and finished in the order named. Eulalie was left at the post.

Betting.—Against Bessie Smith, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Romeo, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; War Lord, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2; Florinda, 8 to 1; Marble, 10 to 1; Kanawha gelding, 15 to 1; Arabi Pasha, 25 to 1; Eulalie, 4 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

Onyx, 99 pounds, (E. Tribe,) won by a head; Tommy Dixon, 99, (H. Jones,) second by a head; Carnalite, 110, (M. Bergen,) third. Marguerite, 107; Nellie B., 102; Tube Rose, 102; Lawrence, 107½; Willie McAuliffe, 108½, and Oaklawn, 112, also ran, and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Onyx, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 2 to 5; Tommy Dixon, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 7 to 5; Carnalite, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Marguerite, 4 to 5; Nellie B., 10 to 1; Tube Rose, 6 to 1; Lawrence, 20 to 1; Willie McAuliffe, 20 to 1; Oaklawn, 10 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22½.

Toano, 102½ pounds, (Dwyer,) won by a length; Eclipse, 102, (N. Hill,) second, by a neck; Bess McDuff, 97, (Brooks,) third. Laurel, 97, and Airplant, 102, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Toano, 7 to 5 and out; Eclipse, 2 to 1 and 1 to 3; Bess McDuff, 4 to 1; Laurel, 10 to 1; Airplant, 8 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Time—1:43.

Larghetto, 108 pounds, (N. Hill,) won by a length and a half; Lucky Clover, 99, (Dwyer,) second by half a length; Double Cross, 102, (E. Tribe,) third. Kerry Gow, 117; Blackthorn, 128, and The Sheriff, 102, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Larghetto, 3 to 5 and out; Lucky Clover, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and 7 to 5; Double Cross, 5 to 2, 3 to 5, and out; Kerry Gow, 30 to 1; Blackthorn, 30 to 1; The Sheriff, 40 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time, 1:25.

St. Hubert, 122 pounds, (E. Tribe,) won by two lengths; Khaftan, 119, (Dwyer,) second by a neck; Bob Sutherland, 122, (Delehanty,) third. Gonzales, 122; Snowball, 119, and Avery, 119, also ran, and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against St. Hubert, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Khaftan, 7 to 10 and out; Bob Sutherland, 3 to 1, even money, and 2 to 5; Gonzales, 20 to 1; Snowball, 4 to 1; Avery, 20 to 1.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Luray, 108 pounds; Jay Qu El, 104; Hannibal, Romance, Jim Fagin, and Blacklock, 101 each; Zingara, 99; Watch Me, George E., and Virginia L., 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Lento, 104 pounds; Williston, 102; Napoleon, 101, Robin Hood, 100; Plunger, 99; Retreat, Miss Hooker colt, and Sable, 98 each; Fagan, and Ondina, 97 each; Kanawha gelding and King Kelly, 95 each; Fannie Hill gelding, Chamunka, and Snowflake, 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Marshall, 110 pounds; Strap, 109; Unicorn, 106; Upstart and Marcellus, 103 each; Harry Hinkson, 102; Larkin, 99; Tabasco and Carnalite, 98 each; Madeline, 97; Tommy Dixon, 95; Lady Hi Ban, Nellie B., and Tuberose, 93 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mabel Glenn, 105 pounds; G. W. Cook and Remorse, 104 each; Fleurette, 102; Clement, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Gray Eagle, 113 pounds; Little Phil, 110; Mamie B. B., 104; I. O. U. and Tom Karl, 104 each; May D., 102; Our Maggie, 101; Noonday, 98; Bryan, 94; Control, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Frank C., Elmstone, Charlie Wilson, and Merry Duke, 112 pounds each; Express, Hardy Fox, Macaulay, Easter John, and Morrissey, 109 each; Miss Aggie and Gloriana, 107 each.

A DIAMOND FOR ZIMMERMAN.

The Eastern Bicyclist Wins Important Events at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 14.—The colors of the New-York Athletic Club are spread all over Milwaukee to-night in honor of A. A. Zimmerman, who to-day started out after the two best prizes in the first international bicycle meeting held in this city, and captured them both. The tow-headed New-Jersey man is the only rider in the world whom Milwaukee people will acknowledge as a possible rival to Walter C. Sanger, who was born and brought up here, and, as "Zimmy" had never before been seen in this city, great interest was centred in his appearance.

The first event on the card in which he was slated to appear was the two-mile handicap, and when the pistol was fired for a start without his having come to scratch, a great shout of "Fake! Fake! Where is Zimmerman?" went up from the crowd of 3,000 people.

Zimmerman in the meantime was sitting on top of a dry goods box back of the stand sunning himself, and explaining that he did not care to go into a race where he had to chase after well-known fast riders who had 200 or 300 yards start. When, however, W. Montague Perritt called for the starters for the half-mile open, Zimmerman was the first to respond, and as he stepped up to the tape with his wheel the crowd cheered vociferously. He was in the first heat against Hoyland Smith, Kennedy, Dirnberger, Steensen, Bode, and George Banker, and after simply playing with the field he sprinted out at the finish with Hoyland Smith second and Bode third. In the final heat he had George F. Taylor, A. W. Warren, Hoyland Smith, Dirnberger, Bode, and Banker to contend against. The men were well bunched until the last 100 yards, when Zimmerman jumped away from the bunch and crossed the tape without being pushed, with Taylor second, Hoyland Smith third, and Banker fourth.

A two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond was offered to the man who won the one-mile international, and Zimmerman, who has had his eyes on the spark for two weeks, captured it after a hard fight with little Julian P. Bliss of Chicago. The first two heats were loafs until the finish, but in the final there was fast work from the start. Hoyland Smith cut out a lively pace for the first half mile and then dropped out, when Zimmerman took the lead himself and held it to the last quarter. Here Banker made a terrific spurt and got a lead of 20 yards, but within 200 feet of the tape Zimmerman and Bliss passed him and the two men made a hot finish, Zimmerman winning with Bliss lapped on his wheel.

Summaries:

One-Mile Novice.—W. A. Bremar won, Hugo Pressing second, W. B. Duke third—all of Milwaukee. Time—2:40 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, (135 yards,) won; J. P. Bliss, Chicago, (75 yards,) second; Gus Steele, Chicago, (200 yards,) third; M. D. Berger, Buffalo, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—4:41 3-5.

Half Mile, Open.—A. A. Zimmerman won, G. F. Taylor second, Hoyland Smith third, George Banker fourth. Time—1:11 3-5.

One Mile, 3:00 Class.—F. J. Wagner, Chicago, won. Time—2:42.

One Mile, 2:30 Class.—E. C. Bode, Chicago, won; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; Voga, Milwaukee, third; Cooks, Buffalo, fourth. Time—2:41.

One Mile, International.—A. A. Zimmerman, won; L. P. Bliss, second; George Taylor, third. Time—2:19 1-3.

THE POMPTON ROAD RUN.

A New and Better Route Discovered by the Harlem Wheelmen.

The Harlem Wheelmen have discovered a new way from Fort Lee Ferry to Pompton, which they claim is by far the best way to that popular wheelmen's resort, as it cuts off all the big hills which have always been the terror of the road riders. The new way is also a trifle shorter than the old, and the roads are almost level and in good condition, so that there is an actual saving in time as well as labor. The new way involves a number of turns, and is, perhaps, a little hard to keep in mind, but if the directions are carefully followed there will be no trouble on that account.

In starting from Fort Lee, keep the usual road out through Hackensack. About three miles from Hackensack take the right fork of the road just beyond the end of the macadam. Ride about 100 yards and then turn to the right at the first road and come back to the macadamized main road again. A very bad hill is avoided by this little detour. Then follow the macadam for two miles more to the crossroads. Here turn to the left and leave the macadam, taking the side path for half a mile. Take the next turn to the right and a good road is found leading straight to North Paterson, about a mile and a half distant. From there to Pompton the usual road is followed.

A very good dinner is served at the hotel at Pompton at 1 o'clock, but there is often a larger crowd of wheelmen present on a fine Sunday than have been provided for, and it is always best to send word in advance when contemplating a trip with dinner in view.

Among the Wheelmen.

—W. C. Gompf of Hartford, Conn., arrived home last Thursday from a bicycle trip through the Adirondacks during which he crossed the width of the entire region three times and its length twice. He penetrated many sections heretofore considered inaccessible to wheelmen, including the vast forests near Mount Marcy, and yet brought back his wheel in good condition.

—In the bicycle races at Hamilton, Ontario, yesterday, W. Nichols of that place reduced the Canadian record for the quarter mile, with flying start, from 0:35 to 0:34 2-5. In the second heat of the same race L. D. Robertson of Toronto reduced it to 0:33 2-5.

—The Centaur Road Club of Portsmouth, N. H., will give a ten-mile handicap road race next Saturday, in which they will give twenty-five prizes, including a fifty-dollar time medal. If the record is broken a one-hundred-dollar diamond will be given.

—Two of the officers of the Russian war ship Tsar Nicolai I. which recently visited this harbor, are reported to be the possessors of bicycles with which they while away the monotony of calms by riding them about the decks of the big vessel.

—Kaufman, the expert trick rider, will return to Germany after finishing his present engagements here. He says he can make fully as much there as here, and that the lesser cost of living largely increases his net income.

—The Pequannock Club of Park Ridge, N. J., used the flying start in their bicycle races last Saturday, and were greatly pleased with it. They will have another series of races on Labor Day, and will use it in them also.

—Capt. F. W. Rublen and Lieut. F. H. Myers of the Cycling section of the St. George Athletic Club left Saturday evening for the Catskills, where they will spend a week in wheeling among the mountains.

—The Elsinore Wheelmen had a pleasant run last Sunday to Paterson, N. J., where they visited the falls, waterworks, and other places of interest. Their club run next Sunday will be to Tarrytown.

—A new bicycle has no chain and no gear, but is driven by a belt which cannot stretch and is not subject to changes of the weather. The belt is composed of rubber and wire, and is said not to slip.

—The French wheelmen agreed to support for the Chamber of Deputies only those candidates who are friendly to them and their sport. This is a result of the recent bicycle taxation agitation in France.

—An Antwerp inventor has produced a steam bicycle in which benzine is used as fuel. The motive parts are light and well placed, and recent experiments with it have been very successful.

—A large amount of opium concealed in pneumatic bicycle tires was smuggled into the country on the Pacific mail steamers before the scheme was discovered.

—The directors of the Springfield Bicycle Club have given the Cash Prize League the use of their track for two days in September.

—Mrs. L. P. Thomas of Denver, Col., rode down Pike's Peak, a distance of seventeen miles, in forty-two minutes.

—The National Cycling Association has granted F. W. Shoreland a license free from all conditions.

—The Board of Review of Oshkosh, Wis., has decided to impose a tax on bicycles.

—The number of patents on the various forms of pneumatic tires is said to be 287.

—The Michigan Century Cycle Club has been organized at Grand Rapids, Mich.

—An English wheelman punctured his pneumatic tire by riding over a hedgehog.

—There are 153 bicycle clubs in Paris and fifteen papers devoted to wheeling.

—The total capital invested in English tire companies is over $5,000,000.

—A newly-invented pneumatic tire has three inner tubes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 10	Sun sets....6 58	Moon sets...9 04 P M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k 10 05 A M	Gov. Isl. 10 31 A M	Hell Gate 12 24 P M
Sandy H'k 10 30 P M	Gov. Isl. 10 47 P M	Hell Gate 12 40 A M

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k 3 52 A M	Gov. Isl. 4 25 A M	Hell Gate 5 53 A M
Sandy H'k 4 19 P M	Gov. Isl. 4 51 P M	Hell Gate 6 19 P M

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Galileo, Pernambuco	9:30 A M	12:00 M
Miranda, Jamaica	......	......
Spree, Bremen	10:00 A M	1:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.		
Alvo, Gonaives	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A M	10:00 A M
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	4:30 A M	8:00 A M
Rhynland, Antwerp	7:00 A M	9:00 A M
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
THURSDAY, AUG. 17.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Normannia, Hamburg	7:00 A M	10:00 A M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
P. Caland, Rotterdam	......	9:30 A M
State of California, Glasgow	......	9:00 A M
Valencia, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
FRIDAY, AUG. 18.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Alvena, Jeremie	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Rio Grande, Brunswick	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, AUG. 19.		
Arizona, Liverpool	......	11:30 A M
Aurania, Liverpool	......	10:30 A M
Fulda, Genoa	......	......
Furnessia, Glasgow	......	11:00 A M
La Normandie, Havre	......	10:00 A M
Maasdam, Rotterdam	......	11:00 A M
Muriel, St. Thomas	......	12:00 M
Rhaetia, Hamburg	......	11:30 A M
Tallahassee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Yucatan, Havana	......	1:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 15.—Ailsa, Port Limon, Aug. 5; Strasburg, Bremen, Aug. 3; Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 5; Weser, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.—Alamo, Colon, Aug. 8; Dubbeldam, Rotterdam, Aug. 5; Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 8; Munchen, Bremen, Aug. 5; Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 12.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.—Cachemire, Gibraltar, Aug. 5; Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 3.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.—Alvena, Kingston, Aug. 12; Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 9; England, London, Aug. 3; Furst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 11; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.—Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 12; La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 12; Rugia, Hamburg, Aug. 6.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 9; Llandaff City, Swansea, Aug. 7.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Aug. 14.

SS City of St. Augustine, Gaskill, Fernandina, with lumber to Yellow Pine Lumber Co.—vessel to Warren Ray.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) De Kerrabiec, Havre Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A M.

SS Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg via Havre, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 P M 13th.

SS Yucatan, Curtis, Matanzas and Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 45 P M 13th.

SS Arizona, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 5, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 25 A M.

SS Sultjelma, (Norw.,) Torgersen, Philadelphia, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

SS Discovery, Donovan, Huelva, &c., July 27, with mdse to Naylor & Co.—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 30 A M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux, July 30, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A M.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Aug. 4, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 A M.

SS El Norte, Byrne, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Mann, Avonmouth July 27 and Swansea, with mdse and passengers to Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A M.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Knudsen, Philadelphia, with mdse in transit to Hagemeyer & Brun. Will finish loading for Oporto.

SS Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) Carmona, Vera Cruz, &c., Aug. 4, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 40 A M.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Bishop, Gonaives, &c., July 27, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 30 P M 13th.

SS Gulf of Taranto, (Br.,) Hudson, Hamburg July 24 via Philadelphia, with mdse to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P M 13th.

Bark Carrie Winslow, (of Portland,) Barrett, Caleta Buena 101 ds, with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Sailed.

SS Anergia, for Newport News; Nomadic, for Liverpool; Principia, for Leith.

Bark Harmion, for Valparaiso.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Manhattan, for Portland.

Spoken.

Bark Clan Macleod, (Br.,) Miller, from New-York May 2 for Brisbane, was spoken June 15 in lat 28 S, lon 34 W.

Ship Parthia, Day, from New-York June 23 for San Francisco, was spoken July 24 in lat 2 S, lon 21 W.

Ship Alice A. Leigh, (Br.,) Belyea, from New-York June 21 for Calcutta, was spoken July 25 in lat 1 N, lon 30 W.

Ship Troop, (Br.,) Stuart, from New-York July 15 for Shanghai, was spoken July 26 in lat 34 N, lon 39 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—American Line SS Berlin, Capt. Watkins, from New-York for Southampton, passed Prawle Point at 9 15 A M to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York July 30 for Dover, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Laugen, from New-York July 30 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Fitt, from New-York Aug. 2 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York July 30 for Antwerp, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Stettin for New-York Aug. 9.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, sld. from Swinemunde for New-York Aug. 9.

SS Rosse (Br.) sld. from Santos Aug. 11 for New-York.

SS Hamdel, (Br.,) Capt. Hastie, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from New-York July 14, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 11.

SS Naparima, (Br.,) Capt. Gruchy, from New-York July 25, arr. at Amsterdam Aug. 12.

SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Hersfield, from New-York July 28, arr. at London to-day.

SS Britannic sld. from Shields for New-York Aug. 12.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 14.—North German Lloyd SS Ems, Capt. Reimkasten, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at midnight last night.

North German Lloyd SS Elbe, Capt. von Goessel, from New-York, arr. here at 10 A M to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 14.—North German Lloyd SS Werra, Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. here at 6 A M to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

ANTWERP, Aug. 14.—Red Star Line SS Noordland, Capt. Grant, sld. hence for New-York Aug. 12 and passed Flushing at 5 P M same day.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.

Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.

C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	7	Law Schools	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	6	Legal Notices	7
Business Notices	5	Meetings	6
City Flats To Let	7	Miscellaneous	7
City Items	5	New Publications	5
City Real Estate for Sale	7	Proposals	7
Deaths	5	Real Estate at Auction	7
Dividends	6	Situations Wanted	7
Europe	7	Special Notices	5
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	6	Surrogate Notices	7
Help Wanted	7	The Turf	3
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	10
		Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15—The Players.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS—POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, $8.00; with Sunday..$10.00
DAILY, 6 months, $4.00; with Sunday.. $5.00
DAILY, 3 months, $2.00; with Sunday.. $2.50
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday.......... .75
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday............ .90
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year..... $2.00
WEEKLY, per year, 75 cts.; six months, 40 cts.
Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, TIMES BUILDING,
Sample copies sent free. New-York City.

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1.50 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.*

THE DAILY TIMES *can be had in London at Low's Exchange,* 57 *Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.*

THE TIMES *does not return rejected manuscripts.*

Liberal commissions to club agents.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The investigation made by the Florida State Board of Health tends to prove that there really have been no cases of yellow fever in Pensacola, and this conclusion is supported by the fact that no additional cases have appeared there in the ten days which have passed since the two persons who were supposed to have died of this disease were taken ill. With respect to one of these persons the board declares that the fatal illness was not yellow fever. The other person was a child, and it is quite probable that a similar report will be made with respect to that case. A careful inspection of the houses in the city by trustworthy agents, under the supervision of the Mayor, shows that there have been no other cases. The results of this inquiry and of the State Board's investigation are very encouraging, and we presume that those who have fled from the city will soon return to their homes.

We reprint from the *Congressional Record* without abridgment the extremely able and enlightening speech of Mr. HENDRIX delivered in the House on Saturday. Mr. HENDRIX has the double advantage of being thoroughly familiar with the silver question and of being able to deliver a speech in a ready and unconventional fashion which, unlike many public utterances upon this subject, gives pleasure instead of pain to the listener. It is conceded that Mr. HENDRIX's maiden speech in the House is one of the ablest that has been listened to from a member of that body in recent years. The elements of the silver problem are extremely simple when rightly understood, and Mr. HENDRIX gave evidence, not only that he understood them, but that he possessed the faculty of presenting them lucidly to the understanding of others. One after another he demolished the pet superstitions of the silver men—that silver could be maintained at parity with gold if we only coined enough of it, that we can find and adopt a new ratio that will remove all objections to the unlimited use of silver, and that the money stringency has been artificially created by the bankers for the purpose of bringing about the repeal of the law. Mr. HENDRIX compressed into the closing sentence of his speech a statement of the whole duty of Congressmen in the present emergency: "Let us discharge our duty and go home feeling that we have done what the country expected of us."

Although the news that PEARY had found difficulties in securing a stock of dogs in Labrador is now confirmed by the steamer *Virginia Lake*, which has reached St. John's, yet this fact is of minor importance. The account admits that he still has other possible sources of supply in North Labrador, which he was about to visit, and at worst he could buy dogs in Greenland. It is perhaps largely a question of price, and there is no doubt that he has all the funds he needs. The chief consideration is that of the delay, but by this time he has probably called at Disco, has got his dogs there or elsewhere in Greenland if he did not procure them in Labrador, and has made his way into Smith Sound. If he has found himself too much delayed, he will have had only to diminish the number of calls he proposed to make at the various settlements on the Greenland coast. It is even possible that the *Falcon* may already have reached the bay on whose shores the famous explorer proposes to build his house and establish his first permanent quarters. But he could probably have at least a fortnight's margin yet without feeling any anxiety about being prevented by ice from reaching the point selected for his camp.

The announcement printed in yesterday's TIMES that Mr. FRANCIS H. WEEKS's precautions against expulsion from his clubs had not been taken with sufficient care to prevent his expulsion from the University Club must have been received with satisfaction by all decent persons. A systematic swindler of women and children is about as undesirable an inmate for a resort of gentlemen as could be found. Yet WEEKS's precautions served to show that expulsion was a penalty he would feel, even if they did not indicate an expectation that his rascality would some day "blow over," and that he might then return to his accustomed haunts. This ought to be made impossible with regard to all of them. No club would accept his resignation now, nor is there any good reason why a club should be bound by its acceptance of a resignation made when the resigning member knew he was a rascal on the verge of being found out, and the authorities of the club were in ignorance of these facts. In such cases there ought to be power in a club to reconsider its action, and to deny to a scamp such satisfaction as he might derive from resigning in good standing.

The Lee Mantle "contested election case"—or, more properly, disputed appointment case, for there was no election and is no contestant—is in a position in the Senate to be used for taking up time whenever there is nothing else to attend to or no disposition to attend to anything else. In fact, it has the right of way, but can be laid aside whenever there is more interest in something else. The country at large has mighty little interest just now in the case of LEE MANTLE. The Montana Legislature held its regular session, fought all through it over the election of a Senator, and finally adjourned without electing one. If the State has only one Senator the responsibility belongs to its own Legislature. Whether the Governor could perform its neglected duty is a disputed question, the decision of which can wait as well as not until the Senate has nothing more pressing to attend to.

THE SENATE.

One of the features of the Federal Constitution which has failed to work in accordance with the conception of its framers is that establishing a Senate in which the States should be equally represented and the members of which should be elected by the Legislatures for relatively long terms. Apart from the purpose of preserving the "balance" of the Union, it was expected that this provision would secure a body of independent and conservative statesmen of high character, who would be able to take an elevated view of the interests of the whole country and resist the sway of a misguided popular demand. It was an anomalous feature in a republican Government which was avowedly to represent the popular will, but it was natural that the framers of the Constitution should in their day be somewhat distrustful of unchecked popular power.

The working of the system has been as wide of the preconceptions of the founders of the Government as that of the Electoral system for choosing Presidents, but its unpopular tendency has been less easy of correction. We know that, in recent years at least, it is superiority in wealth or in political management in a narrow sense, and not superiority in statesmanship, that has controlled elections to the Senate. We know that Senators have not been less subservient than Representatives to the local interests of their own States or less subject to the sway of popular excitement within those States, while on account of their long terms and their self-assumed ability to control the action of the Legislatures of their States they have become much less regardful of the welfare of the Republic at large and less amenable to the legitimate demands of the popular will of the country.

By the practice of considering and acting upon important matters of public interest in secret, by the rule of "courtesy" that allows practically unlimited debate and unchecked obstruction to legislative action, based not upon a conservative and prudent regard for the higher interests of the public, but upon narrow considerations of party advantage or obstinate adherence to a policy assumed to be of local benefit, the Senate has made itself an unpopular body in a double sense. It is unpopular in failing in its united action to execute the will of the people, and it is unpopular in failing to command the favor of the people. It has provoked agitation for its utter abolition, though that is practically impossible, and a very wide agitation for a change in the manner of electing Senators, which is likely to increase to the accomplishment of its end, if the Senate does not cease to be an obstructive body. Unless the majority that is in favor of the legislation now so sorely needed and so loudly demanded for the relief of the financial situation shall find means for putting an end to the obstruction of a small minority, who threaten to prevent even the taking of a vote upon propositions essential to a restoration of confidence and the prevention of widespread disaster, the unpopularity of the Senate will be greatly intensified and a new impulse will be given to movements for radically changing its character and methods.

It is certainly an anomalous condition of things if under a republican Government half a dozen Senators, whether we consider them as fanatical and wrong-headed, as swayed by personal and local self-interest, or as sincere and earnest in a course that they believe to be right, can seize the upper branch of our National Legislature by the throat and prevent it from taking action demanded by the voice of a vast majority of the people all over the country. These few extremists are undoubtedly supported by the people of their own States, but there is a larger number who have been more or less in sympathy with their views on the silver question and who may be disposed to aid in their designs, whose constituents cannot have much patience with the tactics of obstruction and ruin. Outside the small number of States in which silver production is a ruling interest, the people are crying out for relief, and they recognize that the one measure of immediate relief within reach is the repeal of the silver-purchase law. What they want now is action, and not delay. They desire action in the one form in which it can be promptly taken, and are willing to postpone the consideration of further action until after that measure of relief which is so obviously required and would be so immediately efficacious has been accorded.

The constituents of those Senators whose present position is equivocal should make it plain to them that their first duty, imperatively demanded by the interests of the country and the people of their States, is to aid in the repeal of the pernicious legislation that has destroyed confidence in the future of the currency and is paralyzing industry and traffic. The whole force of the public opinion of the country should be brought to bear for the accomplishment of that one purpose. If the Senate should prove obstinately obstructive in this matter, it would become more than ever the object of popular reprobation. Rational Senators can prevent this and save something of the prestige of that body by insisting that it shall be a legislative body, that it shall act, and not allow itself to be blocked and held at bay by a handful of obstructionists. Unless they have power to do this, and the resolution and patriotism to exercise that power, the United States Senate will become a reproach to the republican system and an object of popular antipathy that will menace its permanent existence.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

We have not thought it the wisest policy to undertake at the special session any measure of currency reform beyond the simple repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act. That much the country urgently needs; for the further amendment and perfection of its currency system it can safely wait a few months. The bill introduced by Senator VOORHEES from the Finance Committee yesterday, however, though apparently an emergency measure, actually deals with the currency question on the lines which should be followed in attempting its permanent solution.

Senator VOORHEES's bill allows the issue by national banks of additional circulating notes up to the par value of bonds already deposited and to the full amount of their paid-in capital stock. The bill was accompanied by a note from Secretary CARLISLE expressing the opinion that the bill would afford a considerable measure of relief in the present currency stringency by enabling the banks to issue about $19,000,000 of notes at once. According to the statement of the United States Treasurer on Saturday, the bonds held to secure circulation amounted on that date to $191,571,700. Nearly $7,000,000 of bonds were deposited during the last week as a basis for new circulation.

We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the safest and best currency this country can have is that provided by the issues of the national banks. Beyond question the banks should be allowed to issue to the par value of the bonds held, but the Government can wisely go somewhat further than that in the policy of encouragement. In payment of the 1 per cent. tax on circulation the national banks since the organization of the system had paid into the Treasury up to the time the last report of the Controller of Currency was prepared $72,640,412. This tax is a burden which weighs upon the banks and which the Government does not need to exact. The proper measure of circulation tax would be the amount necessary to defray the expenses of providing for the circulation and the examinations of the banks.

Some opposition to any measure favoring the national banks may be expected from those Senators and members of Congress who are friendly to free coinage. They ought to understand, however, that a liberal policy toward the national banks would confer very great benefits upon the South and West. Of the 163 national banks organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1892, 82 were established in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and 36 in Southern States, showing that nearly three-fourths of the entire number were set up in States presumably well inclined toward the silver currency. If Mr. VOORHEES's bill can be enacted speedily and without giving rise to a debate which would endanger or postpone the passage of the Wilson repealing bill, there can be no doubt that it would, to a considerable extent, provide a remedy for the present distress arising from the hoarding of currency.

THE RIOT IN BOMBAY.

It is a considerable tribute to British rule in India that riots between different factions and sects of the natives should be so infrequent. The collision in Bombay between the Mohammedans and the Hindus affords a striking suggestion of what would be likely to happen in the peninsula if British rule were withdrawn. Meanwhile, the British garrison, for during the century and more of the occupation of India the occupying force has been nothing more than a garrison, continues to suppress the outbreak of animosities that are as bitter as those which prevail among people of different races and religions inhabiting the same territory anywhere in the world.

That the Mohammedans would at once repossess India in case the forces of the invader were withdrawn is not disputed, we believe, by the men who know India best. The Hindu in his normal condition is a mild and gentle and inoffensive person, who trusts to the arts of the weak, among which deceit is eminent, in his dealings with stronger people. Under the protection of equal laws he manages to get on very much better than he would do if he were left to himself, and certainly very much better than if he were left to the mercy of his powerful neighbors who are altogether without mercy. He is not inclined to fight, and indeed the only quarrel in which he will readily take up arms is one that concerns his religion. The mutiny of 1857 would not have occurred if the British rulers of India had been aware of the religious scruples of the population which they ruled. With very rare exceptions the British in India are in a condition of apathetic and complacent ignorance about the sentiments of the people under their control. When the Hindus are goaded into revolt they display, in an inverted form, the same weakness that characterizes them at other times. Their courage is fanatical, or rather hysterical, and their treachery and cruelty such as go with cowardice. The Indian Mohammedan, on the other hand, is the Irishman of India. He has no objection to fighting. Though he has long been well convinced of the hopelessness of it with regard to the conquerors, he is as ready to "take it out of" his inferiors as a Corkonian out of an Orangeman on the 12th of July. Except for the British police the Hindu would fall an easy prey to him, and he would be the natural ruler of India among its natives.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when one of the festivals of the Koran happened to coincide with a day of especial sanctity among the Hindus the Mohammedans should promptly take the aggressive and propose to capture a Hindu temple. This proposition is one of those that are calculated to rouse the meek Hindu temper to frenzy, and the attack was for the time repelled. It would nevertheless have been very likely to be renewed with success if the British troops had not been called into requisition. Though there are almost exactly three times as many Hindus as Mohammedans in Bombay, the races are so different that a numerical superiority counts for no more than it does in the case of the Mohammedans against the British. In fact, with all the abuses and excesses that may be charged against it, it must be owned that British rule is a safeguard and a benefaction to the great majority of the native population of India.

YACHT RACES AND TIME LIMITS.

The result of the run of the yachts from Newport to Cottage City gives new point to the suggestion made in THE TIMES that important yacht races in general and the race for the Goelet Cup in particular should be sailed subject to a time limit, and should not be deemed to be won or lost in case that limit were exceeded. The race for the Goelet Cup this year proved nothing at all, and no race of forty miles that takes fourteen hours to sail can prove anything about the merits of the yachts engaged. The run of yesterday was made in five hours and a half. It cannot be said to have furnished an exhaustive or even a satisfactory test, since it seems to have been confined to two points of sailing, the yachts reaching from the start with the wind abeam and afterward running nearly dead before it. At no time was there any windward work, and much less anything of the beating dead to windward, superiority in which is everywhere held to be the most valuable possession of a racing yacht. The breeze was so fresh as to prevent the setting of any balloon sails or fancy sails when it was abeam. The yachts had all they could do to carry their plain sail, with small gaff-topsails. Under these conditions the *Jubilee* seems to be the best boat of the three boats engaged, although the three are remarkably good, since the lead at Vineyard Haven Sound was not decisive. The *Vigilant* obtained her lead and her victory in the run at the finish.

It is to be regretted that on this the first occasion when the cup defenders have met in a good breeze, the breeze should not have been such as to give an opportunity for windward work, which might very easily reverse the order in which they finished. But it is at least clear that they all went very fast, and fairly presumable that the winner is the best boat on those points of sailing that were tested, whereas no conclusion whatever can be drawn from the *Colonia's* winning of the Goelet Cup, and we were as much in the dark about the merits of the boats after that event as we were before.

It would be quite impossible, however, for anybody to select the cup defender from the vessels built to attain that honor upon any evidence that has yet been submitted, even including the race of yesterday. He would be running a grave risk, whichever boat he chose, of rejecting a faster yacht than he had selected. It is not, indeed, very likely that any one of the boats is as superior to the rest as the *Puritan* had proved herself to be when she was chosen to meet the *Genesta*. Nevertheless, the Astor races at Newport this week ought to shed some valuable light upon the question, even if they do not do away with the necessity of formal trial races to determine what yacht shall meet the *Valkyrie*. In order, however, to do this, it should at least be provided that the races for the Astor Cup shall be real races, and not drifting matches, such as was the race for the Goelet Cup. The owners of the big sloops might very well agree among themselves that none of them would claim the cup who did not sail the course in eight hours, and perhaps seven would be even better. With such a limit, the race would have some value as evidence and the prize some significance, as they might not have otherwise.

GERMANY AND THE RYE CROP.

The tariff war between Russia and Germany will tend to increase largely the quantity of rye exported to Germany from this country. Sufficient attention has not been paid in the United States to the European market for this cereal. Very large quantities of rye are consumed in Germany and the other countries of Western Europe. Russia is the country that commonly produces much more than her people consume, and the nearest natural market for her surplus is Germany. Russia has a good crop of rye this year, but the imposition by Germany of a duty designed to be prohibitory, so far as the Russian product is concerned, will probably compel Russia to market her surplus elsewhere, while Germany will look to other countries for her supplies.

Our dispatches from Berlin have shown that although the price of rye in Germany advanced at the beginning of this tariff war, they afterward declined, and are now where they were before the war began. The prediction is made in Berlin that the imports of rye from this country will be even larger in the coming twelve months than they were in 1892, the year of universal European shortage. If Germany shall be forced to rely upon the United States for her supplies of rye, the price both in Germany and in this country will advance. The American crop is always small, and a considerable part of it can be drawn away to Europe only by the offer of good prices. The German crop of rye is smaller this year by 34,000,000 bushels than the crop of last year, and in addition there is a shortage of 16,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop. It is very plain that large supplies must be procured from some country. The entire shortage in the rye crop could not be made good by imports from the United States, for the conclusive reason that our entire crop would not fill the gap. We did send to Europe two-fifths of our rye crop in the year ending on June 30, 1892, but those exceptional shipments were caused by exceptionally good prices, the average value of the exports being 95 cents a bushel.

We have said that the crop here is always small. As a rule the quantity exported is small. The following table shows the crops, the exports in bushels, and the value of the exports for the last eleven years:

CROPS AND EXPORTS OF RYE.

Year.	*Crops.*	*Exports.*	*Value.*
1883	28,059,000	2,170,025	$1,657,998
1884	28,640,000	6,220,206	4,323,105
1885	21,756,000	2,950,558	2,000,294
1886	24,489,000	196,725	133,105
1887	20,693,000	357,256	216,190
1888	28,415,000	78,783	50,705
1889	30,000,000	287,252	158,917
1890	28,000,000	2,257,377	1,279,814
1891	33,000,000	332,739	212,161
1892	30,000,000	12,041,316	11,432,160
1893	....	1,477,058	1,002,796

Small quantities of rye flour are shipped abroad every year. These are not included in the table. The annual value of the flour exported rarely exceeds $20,000. The crop this year will probably fall below 30,000,000 bushels.

It will be seen that the crop is very small as compared with wheat crops of 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 bushels and corn crops of 1,800,000,000 or 2,000,000,000; that for the last seven years the exports have been small, except in 1892, and that the value of the exports fell from 95 cents a bushel in 1892 to about 70 cents in the year ending on June 30 last.

It is said in Berlin that one-fourth of the rye imported into Germany in 1892 came from this country. This cannot be true, for the reports of the Treasury Department show that only 4,000,000 bushels out of the 12,000,000 exported went to Germany. The Netherlands took 2,000,000 bushels, Belgium 1,200,000, Denmark 770,000, Sweden and Norway 1,000,000, Great Britain 400,000, and Canada 2,500,000. If the export demand were not subject to great fluctuations it would be profitable for American farmers to increase largely the acreage devoted to this kind of grain, and it seems to us that an increase of the crop by 25 per cent. would probably be advantageous to producers in most years. The American output would then be less than 40,000,000 bushels.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count Orloff of Russia is at the Belvedere.

—Mayor D. J. Whelan of Troy is at the Gilsey.

—Thomas H. Carter of Montana is at the Imperial.

—Col. Romanoff of St. Petersburg is at the Clarendon.

—Congressman J. E. Washington of Tennessee is at the Astor.

—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Commodore R. W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—J. Patenôtre, French Ambassador at Washington, is at the Waldorf.

ART NOTES.

—The South Kensington Museum, assisted by a number of amateurs, has bought a splendid carpet, made in 1535, and for many years in the Mosque at Ardebil, Persia. It is 34½ feet long and 17½ feet broad. All was done slowly by hand, the design and filling being produced by the accumulation of knots, of which, it is reckoned, there are 33,000,000 in the whole piece. The design shows a large central medallion in pale yellow, with cartouches of different colors disposed about it. In each corner is a section of a medallion like the one in the centre, with its attendant cartouches. On the broad border are long and circular panels alternating and floral traceries relieved against a brown ground. On the panel at the top is a Persian inscription, translated: "I have no refuge in the world other than thy threshold. My head has no protection other than this porchway. The work of the slave of the Holy Place, Maksoud of Kashan, in the year 942."

—The Franz Hanfstaengel house of Munich, which has a New-York branch in West Twenty-third Street, has published a large photographic reproduction of a painting by a Polish artist in Rome. "The Incautious Lovers" represents three classic maidens on a terrace in old Rome, looking down through grapevines at a couple who think themselves unobserved and are walking along in a very loverlike embrace. This house publishes *Die Kunst Unserer Zeit*, an illustrated magazine of art, and has a special exhibit at the World's Fair, in the German department, consisting of water colors, carbon prints, photogravures, and books on the fine arts. It has recently made a specialty of reproductions on a large scale of the finest paintings in the Dresden Gallery.

—Recent excavations near Bologna have unearthed ancient tombs containing many pottery vases and a wealth of bronzes—pins, knives, razors, horse bits, buckets, and boxes. The most uncommon find is a small chariot of bronze, which has been mounted in the Museum of Bologna. In the Etruscan tumulus of Pietrera other excavators have found stores of cups called *buccheri*, one of which has zones of animals stamped on its sides. Some are covered with gold leaf. Parts of two exquisite gold bracelets with pendants of human heads and figures in embossed gold leaf are in this find, together with a necklace of seventy hollow beads, ribbed, and with thirty gold pendants in the shape of busts of women with breast plates attached. These and other objects will be placed in the museum at Florence.

—Mr. A. Page Browne has designed for San Francisco the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Ellis and Mason Streets. It will have a front of 187½ feet on Mason Street. It will be built of stone, light-colored "Roman" pressed brick, and terra cotta. In style it is a mixture of Italian Renaissance and Colonial. It has five stories, and the front is diversified with five bays, with tall arched openings occupying the second, third, and fourth stories, and separated by four engaged square columns. The roof is crowned by an ample balustrade. The entrance will be lined with marble. It is to be finished by December of 1894.

—M. de Morgan, Director of the Egyptian Service of Antiquities, has obtained copies of a very important inscription in two languages from the district about Lake Van in upper Asia Minor. One is in Assyrian, the other in the old Varanic language, and they convey the same message. They are on two faces of a column of bluestone in a pass of the mountains. They were cut by Mencias, a ruler of the Van country, in the eighth century B. C.

WAR ON WALL-PAPER JOBBERS.

Scheme of the Manufacturers' Trust Organization to Ruin Their Business.

Though the National Wall-Paper Trust has been in existence only a little over a year it has already secured a great part of the wall-paper trade, and within the last few weeks it has made a move that will practically wipe out of existence fifty of the largest and best known wall-paper jobbers in this country.

When the trust was formed all the large firms in the country that manufactured wall paper became members of it except William Campbell of West Forty-second Street and M. H. Birge & Co of Buffalo. Its present movement is designed, if possible, to crush these manufacturers, as well as the jobbers. At a meeting held two weeks ago it was decided to send out a circular to the retailers all over the country offering them inducements to deal directly with the manufacturers, and not through the middlemen. This circular stated that if the retailer would buy for one year all his wall paper from the trust, then the National Wall Paper Company would pay to the purchaser on Aug. 1, 1894, 20 per cent. of the net amount of his purchase. The purchaser, however, must first pay in full for his goods. The company disavows any obligation to sell on or extend credit in consideration of the purchaser's dealing with it directly. Claims for the rebate cannot be assigned or made payable to others than the purchaser, except in case of his death, and then it will be paid only to his legal representatives.

This scheme was sprung on the jobbers without any warning. When they gave their orders for the coming year, as they had done in years past, they were told quietly that they would not be allowed to buy any goods and that the best thing they could do would be to go out of business. One of these jobbers went into the office of the trust at the Alpine, in Broadway, while a number of Directors were there and asked what he would be able to do. "Oh," said one of the Directors, "we'll buy your old stock and take your drummers and put them on the road." Rather cold consolation to a man who had been purchasing goods from this dealer for years, and who had been dealing with him long before the trust was in existence.

"What this trust proposes to do," said a man who knows something of the schemes of the corporation, "is to squeeze out of existence every large jobbing house in the United States. There are only two firms that are not members of the trust, and though they have large plants they could not pretend to fill the orders of all the jobbers now in existence. These manufacturers are William Campbell of New-York and M. H. Birge & Co. of Buffalo. It would be folly for these two concerns to try to meet the demands that these jobbers would send in. All that the trust will allow the jobbers to do if they wish to exist is to operate little retail stores, and they must throw overboard the business that probably took years and years to build up. There are fifty large and well-established houses in the United States that may be said to deserve the name of representative wall-paper jobbing houses. Unless the plans of the trust fail there will not be one of them in existence in three years. The majority of them will be wiped out long before that. This thing is also aimed at the two manufacturers who are not in the trust. These manufacturers managed to get along well enough during the first year of the existence of the trust, but whether they will manage to keep their heads above water outside of the trust is problematical. They think they are all right, and maybe they are, but it will be a bitter fight between them."

The National Wall Paper Company has a capital of $38,000,000. The officers are Henry Burn, President; John J. Lindsay, Secretary, and William H. Mairs, Treasurer. The Directors are Frederick Beck, Henry Burn, Theodore C. Cary, James E. Gledhill, Frederick H. Hatzel, William R. Janeway, John J. Lindsay, George D. McIlvaine, William H. Mairs, S. A. Maxwell, and James S. Warren.

OHIO DEMOCRATS UNITED.

Everybody Satisfied with the Ticket and the Platform.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Sufficient time has elapsed since the recent Democratic Convention to obtain a good idea of how its work has been received throughout the State. Everywhere among Democrats there is enthusiasm for the ticket. The candidates are all well-known and popular men, standing high in their communities and most of them with more than local reputation.

The Republicans, without exception, concur in all the good words spoken of the personal character of the nominees and admit that it would have been impossible to have selected a stronger ticket. Neal has long been recognized as one of the ablest leaders in the Ohio Democracy. Personally he is absolutely unassailable. As far as the little vices go, he is a model. He does not use liquor or tobacco in any form, and still is very liberal in his views on such questions. He is the champion of tariff reform, and this fact, as much as anything else, led to his nomination. There was a universal demand that the pledges of the Chicago platform should be redeemed, and the State Democracy looked upon his nomination as expressive of this sentiment.

While a portion of the convention had a very friendly feeling for silver, still there was no rampant, fanatical howling on the subject. The predominant sentiment was that there should be no retreat from the declarations of the Chicago platform. Equally prominent was the opinion that it was unnecessary to go beyond it. At no time was there a prospect for a struggle or fight over the promulgation of the party's creed. All reports to the contrary had no basis whatever.

The platform, which was so unanimously indorsed by the convention, has been received with the same favor by the Democracy throughout the State. Never in the history of the State has there been a more harmonious gathering, and never before was the party more strongly united. Whatever the factional feeling that has existed among Ohio Democrats in the past, it will not be apparent in the present campaign. There is less sulking than ever before, and the efforts to inject the gall of the old Campbell-Neal rivalry failed so signally that there will be no trouble in closing the ranks solidly. Neal is even a greater mixer with the people than ex-Gov. Campbell. His campaign will be vigorous from the start.

He will probably open with his batteries about the middle of September. The desire is general that there shall be a joint canvass between him and Gov. McKinley, and it is predicted that the campaign will be the liveliest Ohio has experienced in many years.

It is well known that McKinley is not popular out with the people. He is not a mixer and shuns intimate relations with the masses. Neal is the opposite and will use his handshaking abilities to the best advantage. The Ohio voter is very fond of this familiar treatment, and it has more than once won a great political battle. If the financial skies brighten, the prospects of a Democratic victory will be very good. The Ohio Democracy is not seeking outside help, but will make the fight alone and with the best organization it has ever had.

A story of Neal's honesty has already started on the rounds. In one of his contests he received generous contributions from political admirers. When the fight was over, he had considerable of this money left. Instead of pocketing it, as is the usual rule, he surprised the donors by returning the surplus. In his present campaign he will have no lack of funds.

McKinley has been unable to heal the dissensions in his own party. To appease Foraker for his active opposition in the last Senatorial race, he has given orders that Bundy, Foraker's father-in-law, shall be nominated to succeed the late Gen. Enochs in the Tenth District. This made the friends of the many candidates angry, and at the same time has made no impression on the ex-Governor's avowed hostility. The Forakerites will knife McKinley with gleeful savageness, and have boasted that they helped to put him up as a victim. The present administration of the affairs of the State has been such that it admits of no defense.

Republican League Seeking Money.

The officers of the Republican State League will hold a meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the headquarters of the league in the Madison Square Bank Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, to discuss how they may raise funds to conduct a campaign after the style of the practical politicians.

All the officers of the league are expected to be present except Secretary Townsend, who is so deeply in the social swim at Newport that he cannot attend the conference.

Col. Vladimir Romanoff Here.

Col. Vladimir Romanoff of the Russian Imperial Guard, and who is also a relative of the Czar, was a passenger by the steamship Yucatan, which yesterday arrived from Havana. He is making a tour of the world. His last journeyings were through Mexico and the Central American States.

Col. Romanoff is a guest of the Clarendon. To the reporters who sent up their cards yesterday the Russian visitor sent word declining to be interviewed.

James G. Cannon Its Receiver.

Peter F. Meyer, who was appointed by Judge O'Brien as receiver for the Madison Square Bank, went to the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon and refused the office on account of business and family matters.

Judge O'Brien appointed James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, in Mr. Meyer's stead.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Samuel Edison, father of the inventor, is living at Port Huron, Mich., in the ninetieth year of his age. He was born in Nova Scotia, and his ancestors were Dutch. He is tall and erect, and is looking forward to many more years of joyful activity. "Why should I not?" he said to a recent visitor. "I had two aunts who died in their ninety-ninth year, and my father was 103 years and 22 days old when he passed away. I came of a long-lived family." He pronounces his name Eedson, but admits that the popular pronunciation is the correct one. Thomas A. Edison, of whom they are all very proud, is known as "Al" in the home circle. The present pet of the family is his half sister Mabel, who is now eleven years old.

—Ex-Gov. Andrews G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, William Sprague of Rhode Island, and Frederick Holbrook of Vermont, all war Governors, have been invited to be guests of the New-Hampshire Veteran Soldiers' Association at its coming reunion at the Weirs, Lake Winnipesaukee. Of course, the venerable Nathaniel S. Berry, the octogenarian war Governor of the Granite State, will be there, too, if the state of his health permits.

—Gov. Boies of Iowa is invited to visit Texas, if it is true that he is tired of holding public office, and is told that under such circumstances the people down there would like to get a look at him out of pure curiosity. They never saw a man of their own State in that state of mind.

—Ex-Gov. Elihu E. Jackson of Maryland, who has been passing some weeks with his daughter at the Carlsbad Springs in Germany, writes home that he has derived much benefit during his stay, and that they expect to start on their return trip to the United States in September.

—President B. F. Aylesworth of Drake College, Des Moines, has declined the nomination for Governor bestowed upon him by the Iowa Prohibition State Convention.

SMALL TALK.

—Many of the citizens of Virginia are opposing the proposition to throw open the doors of the University of Virginia to women. "Why not leave the great institution," inquires one of them, "as Mr. Jefferson created it and as it has shed so much glory and benefit on Virginia and the South?" Some of the opponents urge the establishment of a separate woman's university, even at the sacrifice, if need be, of a portion of the revenue now devoted to the University of Virginia.

—Mrs. S. E. Compton of Kansas City, Mo., has improved greatly upon President Andy Johnson's way of swinging around the circle. She is seventy-two years old, and has children living in Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Missouri, and has just completed the circuit of visiting them.

—Pettis County, Mo., it is related, was named after Spencer Pettis, who years ago was mortally wounded in a duel which he fought with Major Thomas Riddle. He was buried in St. Louis, and his monument was afterward sold for debt. Major Riddle was fatally hurt in the duel.

—The Peabody family is to have a reunion on Wednesday of next week in Boxford, Mass., on an estate which was owned by Capt. John Peabody in 1665. All persons bearing the family name, or connected with the family by marriage, are invited to attend it.

—Texas is reputed to have the only woman bank President in the United States. She is Mrs. Annie Moore, who is President of a national bank at Mount Pleasant, that State. She is described as well educated and having much business tact and experience.

NUGGETS.

"Well, Willie, how did you like it?" asked the fond mamma when her angel child returned from his first day at the public school.

"Bully!" ejaculated the cherub with a new light in his eyes. "But, say, ma, don't call me 'Willie,' my name's Bill."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Lady (on windy day)—This window sticks so I can't get it up.

Shrewd but Polite Gentleman (behind)—Mine works easily, Madam. Allow me to exchange seats with you.—*New-York Weekly.*

She (sentimental)—Which would you rather do, paint a great picture or write a great poem?

He (of the modern school)—Whichever would bring the highest price.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Well," said Mr. Rafferty at the banquet, "bechune thim oranges an' these olives, me appetite lanes till the oranges. But Oi'll shtick till me col ors if it kills me."—*Washington Star.*

From the experiments lately tried here by an inquisitive barbarian it is established that a combination of American whisky and Dahomey temperament is injurious.—*Chicago Record.*

Visitor—So your name is Winifred? For whom were you named?

Little Win—Jus' for myself, so I'd know when I was called.—*Good News.*

BURNED OUT A SCENERY SHED.

Second Fire in a Fortnight at Pain's Coney Island Inclosure.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 14.—There was considerable excitement about the Sea Beach Palace Hotel at noon to-day, when flames were discovered coming from the northeast corner of Pain's fireworks inclosure, which adjoins the hotel.

The fire was in the scenery shed, and the firemen had considerable trouble in getting at it. When the alarm was sounded the guests in the hotel began dragging trunks out of the rooms and throwing clothes and other valuables from the windows.

The firemen tore away the Sea Beach Railroad fence, and in a few moments had two streams pouring upon the flames. At 1 o'clock the fire was out. Mr. Pain estimates the damage at $4,000; no insurance. The men working in the inclosure were unable to tell what caused the fire.

This is the second time this season that fire has visited the place. A few weeks ago the grand stand was destroyed, and there has been no performance at the West Brighton inclosure since.

Rapid Transit Talk Again.

George J. Gould came to the city last night from Catskill to attend to-day's meeting of the Committee on Extensions of the Manhattan Railway Company. The meeting has been called to consider finally the answer to be made to the Rapid Transit Commissioners in regard to the proposed elevated extensions. Aug. 17 was fixed by the Commissioners in July for their next meeting, thus giving the company nearly five weeks in which to decide what to do.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman of the Extensions Committee, is at Bar Harbor. As a member of the committee by virtue of his Presidency of the company, Mr. Gould will take Mr. Morgan's place to-day. It is understood that Mr. Gould will meet the Commissioners Thursday, should a conference seem desirable.

Murdered President McBride.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—This afternoon at the Union Station Patrick Mahon shot and killed Robert McBride. McBride was President of the Cottonseed Oil Mills at Newman, Ga. and a prominent citizen of that place. Mahon's family has lived at Newman. He travels for a wholesale liquor house of Louisville, Ky.

McBride was a boarder at Mrs. Mahon's house, and Mahon says he killed McBride because the latter had insulted his wife.

Hurt in a Runaway.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 14.—C. E. Breckenridge of Maywood, a member of the State Republican Executive Committee; his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Safford of Cape May were quite badly injured by a runaway last night. Their carriage was upset near the home of ex-Minister William Walter Phelps, at East Hackensack. Mr. Breckenridge, who has a silverplate store on Maiden Lane, received a severe scalp wound.

His Skull Broken by a Trolley Car.

Thomas Miller, five years old, of 157 Court Street, Brooklyn, was run down in front of his home about 2:30 P. M. yesterday by Trolley Car No. 1,444 of the Court Street line, and his skull was fractured.

He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and it is said he will probably die. George Barnes of 237 High Street, the motorman, was arrested.

A DRAMA WITHIN A DRAMA

AND ANOTHER PLAY, AGAIN, WITHIN THAT.

Wheels Within Wheels at the Star Theatre—Mr. Lawrence Hanley's Curious Experiment with "Hamlet" and "David Garrick"—"The Player," as the Queer Combination Is Called, Noisily Received by a Too Friendly Audience—Other Theatrical Events Last Night.

Dean Swift observed that "a flea has smaller fleas that on him prey; and these have smaller still to bite 'em; and so proceed *ad infinitum*"—a wise remark which comprehends a very broad and sensible philosophy of life. But it has not often been the same thing with plays. Shakespeare, in "Hamlet," put a play within a play, and Lawrence Hanley, in "The Player," which was made known to a large and noisy portion of this public at the Star Theatre last night, puts "Hamlet" within a play and retains the mimic play within "Hamlet." So that his performance reminds one of the conjuror's set of boxes, and also, after one has seen it, recalls Dr. Swift's ingenious maxim, for the mimic play in "Hamlet," as it was done last night, was a sorry burden for "Hamlet" to carry, and the performance of "Hamlet" sadly handicapped "The Player," which would have been better without it.

"The Player" is merely "David Garrick," which is T. W. Robertson's English version of "Sullivan," a French piece of the period of Arsène Houssaye's directorship of the Comédie Française, which was actually taken from a German piece called "Dr. Robin." The French playwright laid his scene in England, and, as the fame of Barry Sullivan had crossed the channel, he made Sullivan his hero.

Robertson made his version, which is not the only English version of "Sullivan" and "Dr. Robin," and is not even the best, expressly for Edward A. Sothern, an actor of so much personal charm and such a rare fund of original humor as to make the wicked and silly attempt of the hero to disgust by vulgar stratagem the woman he loves and who loves him seem for a time plausible and pleasing. In this attempt actors so highly esteemed as Lawrence Barrett and Charles Wyndham have since failed.

We shall not go so far as to say that Mr. Lawrence Hanley failed last night, because that would be taking Mr. Hanley altogether too seriously. Dramatic criticism does not thrive in the dog-days, and it is generally wasted on "Summer snaps." But Mr. Hanley is not yet grown great enough to have a place in the artistic category with Mr. Barrett and Mr. Wyndham.

He had a house full of friends, including most of the actors now in town, and a large number of persons from remote neighborhoods who seemed to have come to this city to "boom" Mr. Hanley, much as, when at home, they are wont to "boom" an upward tendency in town lots in public mass meeting. The night was full of cheers and yells.

A condensation of Acts II. and III. of "Hamlet," including the first interview with the courtiers, the first scene with the players, the two great soliloquies, the scene with Ophelia, and the play scene, seemed to come upon this audience as a revelation. Shakespeare was applauded with genuine enthusiasm. So was Miss Victory Bateman in the part of Ophelia.

Indeed, there was much that was novel, quite apart from the bad acting, which is entirely too common nowadays to excite the admiration of any but the very young and the very green. The curtain rose on a stage set for the performance of "Hamlet" to entertain an audience facing the people who had come to applaud Mr. Hanley. The back of an imitation proscenium arch, with the curtain lowered, was seen, and stage hands were lolling on the King's throne.

Presently the prompter gave the order to "clear the stage," and the second curtain was "rung up," revealing a large and critical painted audience, and three proscenium boxes reserved for the *élite*, who might have been painted, like the others, but were, nevertheless, obviously alive. Among these was the heroine, whose business it was to fall violently in love, in graphic pantomime, with the hero as he played Hamlet. This she did very prettily, but unfortunately the illusion was not quite so strong as it might have been in other circumstances, for Hamlet was compelled to play all the time with his back to his inamorata and her canvasback companions, and to pose for and talk at another and more influential body of spectators.

And how an intelligent girl could have fallen in love with such a heavy, badly-wigged, forcible-feeble, unprincely, unpoetical Prince of Denmark we cannot imagine.

But she did, and thought, with Miss Victory Bateman's doll-like Ophelia, that he was "the glass of fashion and the mold of form."

So her father sent for Hamlet, whose name off the stage was Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, (an actor of other days, whose widow, now the widow of Henry Edwards, is still living, and in this city, by the way,) and as Brooke Mr. Hanley, having discarded his atrocious Hamlet wig and put on the modern frock coat, looked very well indeed.

Then the familiar play of "David Garrick" went on, with the vulgarity of the Smiths, the drowsiness of Brown, the stuttering of Jones, the drunken scene, and finally the triumph of true love over all obstacles. The text of Robertson had been subjected to some change, new names had been given to some of his personages, and modern clothes were substituted for the eighteenth century costumes.

Apart from the "Hamlet" prologue, whose almost voiceless King, tedious Polonius, and unhappy courtiers we shall not, out of pure kindness, try to identify with any living actors, the distribution in "The Player" will be found appended. The performance was spirited, beyond everything, and by a large part of the audience in the Star Theatre (the live audience) it seemed to be liked. The folks in the canvas auditorium did not say a word.

Gustavus Brooke	Lawrence Hanley
Mathew Clifford	R. F. McClannin
Craddock	Russ Whytal
C. Alberto Smith	J. A. Nunn
Roderick Brown	Clarence H. Taylor
Thomas Jones	Edwin Brewster
Thomas	W. H. Browne
Peter	Henry Herbert
Ada Clifford	Harriet Avery
Mrs. Smith	Jennie Reiffarth
Myrtha Lovell	Edith Lemmert

"THE NEW SOUTH."

Its Revival Confirms Favorable First Impressions.

The "first-nighters," so long exiled from the Madison Square Theatre, had another chance last evening to see again the severely-decorated interior of that place of amusement. The "Trip to Chinatown," champion lingerer in New-York's appreciative lap, had at last departed, and "The New South," a play with an infinite amount of energy in its action and an infinitesimal number of R's in its dialogue, took the vacant place.

The "first-nighters" took advantage of the opportunity with enthusiasm. They filled every seat in the house from top to bottom, and when well settled in their places looked about with the contented air of people who had at last come into their own.

Their content extended to the play. The story of "The New South" was printed here at the time of its first production, not long ago, at the Broadway Theatre. Its Congressional election, the theft of a ballot box, a murder by a negro politician, the conviction of the wrong man, his persecution by his rival, and the inevitable straightening out of all the trouble—these do not differ in quality from the most ordinary melodrama, or from the best of them, for that matter.

In sustained interest and nervous vigor of progress, however, "The New South" is far above the average of its kind. Somebody is doing something all the time. That is its element of strength, and ingenuity in the construction of climaxes does the rest.

As for "reality," there is not an atom of it. Adequacy of motive, the only basis for stage reality, fails time and again. Each incident is no doubt a "document," but they are only pinned together, not grown. The points show. That is its element of weakness. For all that, the play is worth seeing, both for itself, being strenuous, and for the way it is played, which is generally commendable. Miss Phœbe Davies, an actress who seems to feel emotions and within a certain limited register to express them, makes her curious and complex rôle worth studying with attention. Mr. Joseph Grismer, one of the play's authors and its leading actor, has an admirable voice and the real dignity that comes from energy well restrained, and these atone for obvious deficiencies.

Mr. George Fawcett, succeeding Mr. J. A. Herne as the bad negro politician, accomplishes the difficult task of proving that burnt cork is not fatal to real acting. This is the cast:

Capt. Harry Ford, U. S. A.	Joseph Grismer
Georgia Gwynne	Phœbe Davies
Gen. Houston Gwynne	Scott Cooper
Jefferson D. Gwynne	Holbrook Blinn
Kate Fessenden	Eve Acklom
Bessie Fessenden	Bebe Vining
Dr. Tom Lincoln	Charles Mackay
Mrs. Abigail Newport	Ella Hugh Wood
Paul Fitzhugh	Frank Lander
Sampson	George Fawcett
Sol	Ben Cotton

"THE BLACK CROOK."

Even the brooks that go on forever have ends, but to the real histrionic immortals—"Hamlet," by Shakespeare, and "The Black Crook," by Barras—there is no termination nor old age nor the ringing of the derisive little bell. Last night the Academy of Music, vast as it is, was overflowing with people and the people were overflowing with demonstrative joy, just because poor Hertzog again went over his tragic journey and pointed his finger and moral at Stalacta and Zamiel. Incidentally, of course, the ballet—very gorgeous as to costume this time, and with not a little real youth scattered among its components—came in for its share of attention.

There were some variety performers, very good in their way, to lengthen the programme. Dagmar and de Celle, Danish singers, are notable, and so is Mlle. Leonelda Staccioni, a dancer of the fine old school, light as a fairy—much lighter than those on the stage with her—and of grace made perfect.

The transformation scenes blazed with light, and there were topical songs at which people laughed, and from beginning to end there was no harm in it.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—The new Hungarian band at the Eden Musée last evening played music by Wagner, Rubinstein, Gounod, and Sullivan. The graceful performer on the slack wire and the revolving globe, Adèle Purvis Onri, pleased and astonished the spectators as usual. Delprade's illusions were also liked.

—The return of Bessie Bonehill, probably the most gifted and certainly the most interesting of all the London music-hall artists who have lately visited America, was warmly welcomed at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night.

—M. Guibal and Mlle. Greville gave their curious exhibition of "second sight" and sleight of hand at Koster & Bial's last evening, and a condensed version of Offenbach's "Orpheus aux Enfers" was sung.

YELLOW FEVER INVESTIGATIONS.

Reports on Alleged Cases in Pensacola and Brunswick.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 14.—The State Health Officer of Florida to-day announced that an investigation into the cause of death of the Rev. F. C. Waite and Ellen Wood, who were reported to have died of yellow fever in the City of Pensacola on the 9th of August, has been thoroughly and impartially made. He has been ably assisted by Surgeons W. H. Carter and G. M. Magruder of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

There is nothing, he says, in the clinical history or autopsy of the Rev. Mr. Waite to justify a diagnosis of yellow fever. On the contrary, he seems to have died of acute entritis with marked abdominal symptoms.

In the case of the child, Ellen Wood, the opinion is given that, while the record of the case, clinically and from the autopsy, does not give a clear history of yellow fever, yet it contains sufficient evidence to justify the statement that the case was suspicious, and demands precautionary surveillance and disinfection of the dwelling and its contents, together with the premises.

Up to the present there have been no other cases of yellow fever nor suspicious cases reported. A house-to-house inspection, which has been made within the last three days, and is now completed, discovers no sickness of any suspicious nature among the residents of the city.

Mr. Wood and family will be sent to Georgia to-morrow. His household furniture is being packed and will be sent to quarantine station, seven miles from Pensacola. His house will be thoroughly fumigated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Dr. Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-night received a dispatch from Surgeon Hutton announcing his arrival at Brunswick, Ga., this evening. The Surgeon examined Dr. Branham and found that there were suspicious symptoms of yellow fever. The house in which Dr. Branham is ill is isolated from the others. It has been closely guarded for several days and the quarantine will be continued. There are no new developments.

THE TROUBLE IN COAHUILA.

Belief that the Government Troops Will Prevent Serious Fighting.

MONCLOVA, Mexico, Aug. 14.—The trouble over politics in the State of Coahuila is serious, but both native and foreign enterprises will be thoroughly protected by the Federal authorities even should a general conflict between the two political factions occur.

The opponents of the present Governor, Colgarza Galan, allege that he and his office holders are using their official positions to repress free speech and action in electioneering for Lic Miguel Cardenas, the opposition candidate.

Further particulars of the attack on the town of Allende by the Cardenas forces have been received here. Owing to the superior numbers of the assailants, the town officials surrendered without making any fight. A picket of Cardenas men was placed on guard at the railroad station, it is supposed, to arrest State Congressman Juan Rosas, who was expected by rail from Saltillo.

Valenano Valdez, Police Inspector, with five men, rode to the station to meet the State Congressman.

Encountering the picket, he opened fire. The fire being returned, Mr. Valdez's horse was shot three times, and a bullet made a slight diagonal flesh wound in his chest. There were no other casualties.

Both factions are organizing and arming forces, but, as the Federal troops have been ordered out, it is believed no fighting will be indulged in.

Both the Galan and Cardenas people are strong friends of Gen. Diaz's Government in Mexico City, and are taking every occasion to express their loyalty.

Katie Metz Again an Offender.

Katie Metz, on whose testimony some of the "boodle" Aldermen were convicted, will spend the next six months on Blackwell's Island.

For several years she has been giving the police trouble by promenading Fourteenth Street and other frequented thoroughfares at night. She has been arrested many times as an improper character, but has usually been released in the police court after telling pitiful stories of police persecution. Two years ago she was arrested by Policeman Wood of the Fifteenth Precinct for robbing a man of $200. The complainant failed to appear, and she was discharged. She imposed on Justice Hogan a week ago and was again discharged. Sunday night Policeman Wood arrested her on Fourteenth Street.

Yesterday afternoo five policemen from the Fifteenth Precinct testified to arresting her at different times. Justice Grady sentenced her to six months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. In court yesterday it was learned that she inherited $3,000 some time ago, most of which she still has in bank.

Man and Horse Burned to Death.

BATH BEACH, L. I., Aug. 14.—The large stable at the rear of Furey's Hotel on Cropsey Avenue was destroyed by fire this morning, and Henry McCloskey, a stableman forty-two years old, lost his life in the flames. A horse was also burned to death before the arrival of the firemen. It is supposed that the fire started from McCloskey's pipe.

Robert Furey, the owner of the burned building, is a son of Commissioner of Jurors Henry Furey of Brooklyn. He estimates his loss at $3,000.

Prof. Edward S. Dana Ill.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—Prof. Edward S. Dana of Yale is ill in Holderness, N. H., and will not resume his college work in the Fall. In consideration of his condition the Yale corporation has voted him a leave of absence from college for a year, and he will not resume active work till September, 1894.

Prof. Dana is the leading instructor at Yale on the subject of physical science. He was voted by the graduating class last year the most popular professor in the university.

Strayed Affections Assessed.

Mrs. Lisette Neuman began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Bertha Schroeder for the alienation of Mr. Neuman's affections. The loss is estimated at $16,000. The Neumans have been married twenty years and have several children. Their troubles over this matter began in the Spring, and Mrs. Neuman made inquiries and concluded that Mrs. Schroeder was at fault. Mrs. Schroeder denies it.

Collector Smith's Shortage.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 14.—The report of J. Lee Nicholson, the accountant who examined the books of Moses P. Smith, Collector and Treasurer of South Orange, was made to-night at the meeting of the Township Committee. It showed that the Collector had misappropriated $4,459.08, and that $4,000 is lost to the township because the bonds have expired. Norman R. Burghart was appointed Collector.

NAVAL RESERVES TO GO TO SEA

TWO BATTALIONS TO DRILL ON THE SAN FRANCISCO.

One from Rochester and One from Philadelphia Now on Board the Cruiser—The Men Will Perform All the Duties of Men-of-War's Men—Target Practice and Gun Drills to Form a Part of Their Work—To be Inspected by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Two battalions of Naval Reserves embarked yesterday for a six days' training period at sea on board the United States cruiser San Francisco. The battalions comprise in all about 150 men. One battalion comes from Philadelphia, and the other from Rochester.

Both battalions reached New-York yesterday. The Rochester battalion proceeded directly from the New-York Central Station to the foot of West Forty-second Street, and the Philadelphia battalion reached the same place by way of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad. The two battalions were conveyed from the Forty-second Street landing to the San Francisco by the boats of the war ship.

The Philadelphia battalion is composed of two divisions. The officers of the first division are Lieutenant Commander R. K. Wright, Jr., Lieutenant J. B. Marie and Ensigns L. E. Marie and H. F. Wallace, and those of the second are Lieutenant Commander George Breed, Lieutenants H. H. Smith and B. Landrith, and Ensign F. W. Morris. Each member of the battalions is equipped with one pair of blankets, regulation uniform, and a few flannel shirts.

When the two battalions boarded the San Francisco yesterday that vessel's crew was busily engaged at various work about ship. The wash clothes of the San Francisco's large crew had all been run up on the girtlines early in the morning. Shortly after the arrival of the Naval Reserves Capt. J. Crittenden Watson of the San Francisco, finding that the berthing space of the cruiser was too limited to admit comfortably of the addition of 150 men, ordered fifty of the non-combatant force of the ship to the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The San Francisco will probably put to sea this morning.

Capt. Watson enjoys the reputation of being one of the best officers in the United States Navy. He was Farragut's executive officer on the flagship Hartford at the battle of Mobile Bay. Farragut, it is said, always thought a great deal of Capt. Watson, and it is said in the navy to-day that no living officer in the service can boast of having enjoyed the confidence of Farragut to a greater extent than the San Francisco's commander. Capt. Watson is a hard disciplinarian and a devout Presbyterian.

During the cruise of the Philadelphia and Rochester battalions the men will be given all the duties to perform which usually fall to the lot of regular men-of-warsmen. According to Capt. Watson's programme, the reserves will be given plenty of gun drill at sea on the first day out. Targets will be gotten overboard and allowed to drift at distances varying from 1,000 yards to 2,000 yards away from the vessel. The San Francisco will steam past these targets on parallel lines, first at slow speed, and later at little short of full speed. The Reserves will be given full opportunity to show their skill in the firing of rapid-fire and machine guns. They will also have a trial at the targets with the big six-inch five-ton rifles of the San Francisco. These guns fire projectiles weighing 100 pounds, and use powder charges little short of fifty pounds in weight. The Rochester Battalion has the reputation of possessing several excellent shots among its men. One Naval Reserve man belonging to the Rochester Battalion on a previous annual cruise knocked over a floating target at 1,800 yards at his first fire with a big eight-inch rifle, firing a projectile weighing 250 pounds. In addition to the gun drill and infantry drill, of which there will be plenty, the Naval Reserves will be exercised at fire quarters, boat drill, clearing ship for action, boarding and repelling an enemy, and, in fact, will drill in all the exercises which go to make up the routine of a man-of-warsman's life.

According to Capt. Watson's programme the naval reserve men will, in all likelihood, find themselves turned out of their hammocks more than once at midnight to man the great guns and attack or repel an imaginary enemy. No landing will be made during the cruise. The San Francisco will steam about in deep water well off the coast until Aug. 18. On that day the cruiser will run into Delaware Bay and steam up to Chester, Penn. There she will drop anchor and await the arrival of Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and his staff. The Governor will proceed from Philadelphia to Chester on board the United States lighthouse steamer Zizania. On the completion of the inspection of the reserves by Gov. Pattison he and his staff will return to shore and the San Francisco will again put to sea. The San Francisco is due to arrive in New-York on Aug. 21. On that day the two battalions of reserves will disembark and proceed home.

Some idea of the work in store for the Naval Reserves may be gleaned from the routine which will be carried out. The reserves will be turned out of their hammocks at 5:30 o'clock each morning. From 5:30 o'clock until 7 o'clock they will have to engage in washing decks. Then half an hour will be allowed for coffee and hard tack on the berth deck. From 7:30 until 8 o'clock they will be employed in cleaning up the decks. The next half hour will be spent in cleaning up the bright work. At 9 o'clock they will go to general quarters, and then until 12 o'clock there will be a continual drill. In the afternoon theoretical instruction will be imparted to the Reserves by the regular officers of the San Francisco, and then there will be some more drill until sunset. At 8 o'clock at night will come the posting of the men for the first watch. The Reserves will stand regular watches throughout the night, the first watch running from 8 o'clock until midnight, the mid watch from midnight until 4 in the morning, and the morning watch from 4 until 8 in the morning.

The San Francisco, on her return to this port, will anchor in the North River.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Coast-defense vessel Miantonomoh sailed for Bristol this afternoon, where the Naval Reserves will be taken aboard. The Newport reserves will not have their tour of duty until the season closes late in September.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.—William Kennelly has been appointed receiver of the rents of 406 to 410 West Fifty-fifth Street in a suit brought against Thomas Auld, builder, by John Rice, to foreclose three mortgages aggregating $12,500. J. C. Julius Langbein has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Emerson Foote, iron and steel commission merchant at 40 Broadway, in the suit of William L. Rathbun. Mr. Foote has been in business many years, and was at one time President of the New-York Steam Cable Towing Company.

OSCAR LUETKE, manufacturer of ornamental ironwork at 652 Hudson Street, has made an assignment to Thomas F. Byrne, giving a preference to Anna Luetke for $1,500 for borrowed money. He has been in business eleven years. He became embarrassed in March, 1892, and compromised at 50 cents on the dollar. Mr. Byrne said the liabilities are about $5,500. The principal assets are machinery, which cost $6,000, and stock. Mr. Luetke will give up the business.

S. M. DORR & SONS, who did a Western bond and mortgage brokerage business at Rutland, Vt., and ran a bank at Bristol, in that State, filed petitions in insolvency yesterday. The schedules show liabilities aggregating $142,875, of which $50,000 is secured, and assets of the nominal value of $241,406, of which $78,937 is pledged as collateral. Stringency in the money market caused the action. The securities sold are not affected.

W. W. GILBERT, United States Commissioner at Rochester, N. Y., filed a general assignment yesterday to John J. Rudman. Mr. Gilbert had dealt to some extent in real estate and engaged in building operations. His assets are estimated at $40,000 and the liabilities at $25,000. Mr. Gilbert was a loser to the extent of some $13,000 by indorsing for George A. Curren, and this loss led to the assignment.

THE A. R. BECK LUMBER COMPANY of Chicago assigned yesterday to the Equitable Trust Company. The assets are placed at $511,000 and the liabilities at $250,000. The company had $250,000 capital, and its yards are among the largest in Chicago. The failure is laid to difficulty in disposing of a large amount of lumber on hand.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND MINING GUARANTEE COMPANY of 41 Broadway and of Denver, Col., has been attached for $62,718 in favor of the Put-In-Bay Water Works, and $17,625 in favor of John P. Carrothers. H. H. Warner of Rochester was President of the company, which was organized in June, 1892, to succeed the H. H. Warner Investment Company.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE LEBANON BREWING COMPANY, Lebanon, Penn., one for $33,330, and the other for $40,000, both to Jacob E. Reinohl in trust for creditors, were entered yesterday. It is expected that an arrangement will be made with the creditors for an extension of time.

MONROE HOTEL RECEIVERSHIP.—The stockholders of the Monroe Hotel, Chicago, asked the courts yesterday to have the house placed in the hands of a receiver. It is in the World's Fair district and cost $350,000. The liabilities are $120,000.

W. H. C. BADGER & CO., furniture manufacturers of 134 Friend Street, Boston, with a factory at East Cambridge, Mass., assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $100,000; assets in excess of this amount.

MAY BROTHERS & CO., wholesale dealers and manufacturers of clothing at 90 West Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned yesterday. Assets and liabilities about $100,000.

THE POST-BOYNTON-STRONG COMPANY of Chicago has been attached for $2,086 in favor of Harry B. Thayer for materials supplied by the Western Electric Company.

Only $17 to the World's Fair,

Via the West Shore Railroad, Saturday, Aug. 19. See full particulars under "Excursions."—*Adv.*

NO MORE CHOLERA FROM ITALY.

Emigration from that Country Stopped—No New Cases Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Supervising Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service is highly gratified with the effect of the application of the regulations abroad for the exclusion of cholera.

He said to-day that THE NEW-YORK TIMES had not said too much yesterday in its editorial comment upon Dr. Young's administration at Naples. The Karamania, which had brought over some cholera cases, had left Naples two days before the discovery of any cases of cholera in that city, and none of the cases had been reported before the ship got beyond Gibraltar. The Massilia, which had left after cholera had broken out, had come in clean, and no cases had developed among her immigrant passengers. Now the Fulda has come in, and has proved to be perfectly clean, and it is Dr. Wyman's opinion that the excellent condition of these two ships is directly attributable to the nice care and thoroughness of observation of Dr. Young.

Emigration from Italy has ceased. That was expected as a result of the strict application of the regulations. On Saturday Dr. Wyman telegraphed Dr. Young some instructions in regard to the refusal of bills of health from the Castellamare district, and admonished him to enforce the regulations so that emigration should be stopped. To-day again he asked Dr. Young for information about intended departures, and for a reply received this:

"See message of the 9th, (which gave some sailing dates.) Companies have suspended for the present. Weser sails Sept. 15. It is absolutely impossible to get barracks I approve. (obscure.) Think it unlikely that I succeed. Werra from Genoa Aug. 26, Fulda Sept. 6, Palermo nothing. Some fruiters from near by shortly. As near as I can ascertain condition improving."

Some criticism has been made of the order prohibiting the importation from Italy of lemons. The critics could not understand why lemons should bring in any infection, when Dr. Kempster has recently declared that one must eat the cholera in order to catch it. But Dr. Young has shown just how the cholera may be eaten by those who buy these lemons from Naples. The water in some parts of the city is scarce from the city water supply. That has driven the people back upon some old cholera wells. Fruit is washed in this water, or in any water that is convenient. The fruit is handled by the careless people and washed in this infected water. Those who handle it or eat it may convey the germs of cholera into their stomachs. It is the same way with infected clothing. People need not eat the cloth to get the cholera. If they handle infected clothing and then put their fingers in their mouths or on their food and put that in their mouths it soon finds its way into the stomach.

No complaint has yet been made at the State Department of arrest of dispatches to this country reporting the existence or progress of cholera. Dr. Wyman says that he has not had occasion to complain, as all the dispatches sent by Dr. Young had evidently come to him without interference. He had seen the report of a physician who said that he had been obliged to forward his dispatches by post outside Italy, but he had not met with such an experience.

It is the opinion of Dr. Wyman that it is better so to apply the regulations abroad as to stop immigration, rather than take too many chances of permitting the anxious shippers to get rid of emigrants who may have infected clothing and who take it aboard ship to be exposed afterward and develop cases of cholera after Gibraltar has been passed. The regulation insisting that the full five days of observation and detention shall be on shore, and in specially designated barracks, which are to be perfectly safe places, has proved to be too great an obstacle to be overcome by the steamship companies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The intensity of the heat has caused a sudden increase of the cholera epidemic in the infested Russian cities. In Moscow there were 47 fresh cases and 16 deaths to-day. The official returns, although understating the mortality from the cholera, show that the epidemic is much severer than in 1892.

In Nijni Novgorod the cholera has appeared in most virulent form. In the week ending yesterday the fresh cases there numbered 260, the deaths 105. At Rostoff, twenty-two miles from the mouth of the Don, there have been 116 fresh cases and 50 deaths in the last week.

The Karamania was released from Quarantine yesterday morning, after detention since Aug. 3, and reached her dock, Union Stores, Brooklyn, shortly before noon. The health officials gave orders that none of the crew should be allowed to land, though they did not object to the discharge of the cargo. Longshoremen had no objection to unloading the ship.

Capt. Ludwig of the Rhaetia, who refused to give news of his ship when she reached Quarantine Sunday night, said he did not know the person who asked him, and he meant no disrespect.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 14.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following bulletin to-night at 9 o'clock:

"There are no new cases or deaths to report. All of the patients are improving. The hospital census is the same as at noon. The outlook is now more encouraging than at any time since the Karamania arrived and everything is under perfect control."

OBITUARY.

William E. Shields.

Assemblyman William E. Shields, who, for the last three terms has represented the Seventeenth District of Kings County, died in the New-York Hospital at 4:30 A. M. yesterday. He had been ill a long time.

Mr. Shields, who particularly recommended himself to his constituents in 1889 by fathering the bill introduced in the Legislature intended to abate the nuisances in Newtown Creek, was born in Brooklyn on June 6, 1861. He came of Democratic stock. His father, Michael Shields, was a clerk in the Second District Civil Court, resigning the office on account of paralysis.

Young Shields received his education in the public schools of the Fifteenth Ward, going shortly after his graduation into the office of James W. Ridgway, the present District Attorney of Kings County, there to study law and politics. He proved an apt scholar in both schools, and in 1889, when Mr. McCann was sent to the Senate, Mr. Shields was nominated for Assemblyman and was elected by a plurality of 2,228, and that, too, in the Sixth District, which had always been set down as a stanch Republican stronghold. He was re-elected in 1890-91-92.

With the Republicans in possession of the Assembly, Mr. Shields had little chance to show what he could do until George Bush became Speaker, when he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Codes. He lost this position, however, under Speaker Sulzer, with whom he was never on very cordial terms, and was assigned to the comparatively unimportant post of Chairman of the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Shields leaves a wife and two children.

Obituary Notes.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR EDWARD BRUCE HAMLEY died suddenly in London on Saturday from heart disease. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1843, became a Captain in 1850, a Major and Lieutenant Colonel in 1854, a Colonel in 1863, and a Major General in 1869. He was elected member of Parliament from Birkenhead in 1885, and re-elected in 1886. He was British Commissioner for the delimitation of Bulgaria in 1879 and for the Turco-Russian frontier in Armenia in 1880. He commanded the Second Division of the force employed in the Egyptian war in 1882. Gen. Hamley was retired on July 30, 1890. He was a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George and Military Knight Commander of the Bath. He was also a member of the French Legion of Honor and of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie.

M. A. NEWELL, one of Maryland's foremost educators, with a national reputation as author of school works, died at Havre de Grace, Md., yesterday. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1824, was graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, and was for some time tutor to the Earl of Dufferin. As Principal of the Maryland State Normal School, he gained an enviable reputation.

W. G. FRYE, ex-United States Consul at Halifax, died in that city last night. He had been ill for some time, and a surgical operation to remove the cause of his disease proved unsuccessful. His successor, Consul General Ingraham, has only recently entered upon the duties of his office. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and the body will be sent to Maine for burial.

WILLIAM COLLINS, eighty-nine years old, died at his home, 217 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, of general debility. He was born in Hastings, England, in 1804. He came to New-York in 1829, and for forty-two years he conducted a restaurant at 41 White Street, Brooklyn. He was a widower and leaves no children.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HUGH CLIFFORD, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Clifton, England, died yesterday.

A Mattress Makes a Poor Bank.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Joseph Coraccio owned two small houses on Monroe Street, Hoboken. They were worth about $1,000 each. He also had $400 in the savings bank. Last week his wife persuaded him to take the money from the bank and give it to her for safe keeping. Mrs. Coraccio put the money under a mattress. This morning at 12:30 the houses took fire and the inmates were glad to escape without waiting to gather up any of the furniture.

Mrs. Coraccio forgot her $400 in the excitement of the moment, and when she thought of it the stairway had burned away and access to the second floor was impossible. The money was burned together with the furniture. The loss was $2,000, with no insurance.

$20 to Chicago and Return.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted coach excursion, Wednesday, Aug. 16. Only one night on the train.—*Adv.*

EUROPE RAVAGED BY FLOOD

LIFE AND PROPERTY LOST IN GALICIA AND HUNGARY.

The Counties of Saros and Ungh Devastated and the Suburbs of Unghvar Inundated—Lowlands Submerged—People Killed by the Falling of Their Dwellings or Drowned—The Dniester and Its Tributaries Beyond Their Banks—Railroad Communication Cut Off.

BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 14.—Bad floods are prevailing in Galicia and Northern Hungary. The counties of Saros and Ungh, which border Galicia on the south, have been devastated. The suburbs of Unghvar, the capital of Ungh, are inundated. In many cases houses on low lands have been completely submerged.

Dwelling houses have collapsed and many persons have been killed by falling buildings or drowned in the floods. The River Dniester and its affluents, the San and Stry, have overflowed their banks, inundating the adjacent country by a considerable depth.

Great damage has been done around Przemysl, an important town of Galicia. The town of Turka, in Galicia, has been partially destroyed, and twenty persons there have been drowned. The floods have cut off all railroad communication with Galicia.

The damage caused by the floods amounts to many millions of florins. In many districts the peasantry has been beggared. Thousands of small land owners have lost sheds, cattle, and crops. Many have been killed by lightning and hail.

Around Zagra the plains have been transformed into a lake, that stretches as far as the eye can see. The streams feeding this lake bring down to it buildings and dead cattle from the country along their banks. At Vorosco a workshop was swept away and fourteen employes were drowned. Sixty persons are said to have been drowned at Rymanow, Galicia.

QUEEN VICTORIA NOT ILL.

The Report that She Had Been Stricken with Paralysis Unfounded.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Inquiries have reached this city as to the state of the Queen's health, it having been reported in certain quarters that she had been stricken with paralysis. The report is entirely without foundation.

On Saturday afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of York, drove through West Cowes, near which place Osborne House, the Queen's residence on the Isle of Wight, is situated. Her Majesty then looked as though she was enjoying fine health. Yesterday she attended divine service at Osborne House, and in the evening she gave a quiet dinner party. The band of the King's Rifle Regiment performed during the dinner.

Not a whisper is heard in Court circles that the Queen is ailing in any way.

SPAIN'S CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Payments Will Not Be Required in Gold, as Was Proposed.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—The recent proposition of the Government to compel the payment of all customs duties in gold, which would have been equivalent to a heavy increase in those duties, evoked protests from commercial circles in every part of the country. So numerous have these protests become that the Government has now disclaimed any design to require the payment of the duties in gold.

The Cabinet has authorized Señor Maura, the Colonial Minister, to negotiate a new loan of $6,000,000, to be secured by Cuban bonds. The money thus raised will be used to pay the floating debt of Cuba.

Accident at a German Review.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A review of the troops in the Moabit Barracks was held to-day by Emperor William. An immense crowd was present.

During the review the wall of a building collapsed. Many people were standing close to this wall when it fell, and a number were caught under the débris. Seven of the number were seriously injured and were removed to a hospital. The accident caused much excitement among the spectators, who lent their aid in extricating those imprisoned under the ruins.

Bombay Riots Over.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.—The religious riots that prevailed with greater or less intensity in this city for three days past have ended.

Troops are still stationed in various parts of the city, however, but they will soon be withdrawn. Many of the business places that were forced to close through fear of being looted by the rioters are open to-day, and it is thought that to-morrow everything will be going along as usual.

The Bering Sea Decision.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to make the final revision of its report.

The text of the decision probably will be given out to-morrow noon.

WORSE THAN AT FIRST REPORTED.

Fourteen Supposed to be Drowned by the Canadian River Flood.

TOPEKA, Aug. 14.—The second flood in the Canadian River has proved more disastrous than the first reports indicated. The dispatches this morning gave the information that 200 feet of the bridge of the Santa Fé Railway had been swept away. This afternoon information comes that about ten miles further up the river three families, aggregating fourteen persons, were swept away by the flood and drowned.

About three weeks ago Joab Wilkerson, Henry Manchester, and Peter Gudley and their families arrived in Oklahoma from near Fort Worth, Texas, and went into camp on the Canadian River, on the bottom land, to await the opening of the strip. When the flood of one week ago came they moved to the high land and escaped.

As soon as the flood passed, believing there would be no more freshets, they moved back near the river in order to secure water for their stock and for domestic purposes. The last rise, on the 12th, came in the night, and when morning dawned not a vestige of their camp remained. About two miles below, their wagons, broken and worn by the swirling waters, were found on the banks.

Fourteen persons have been reported missing and are probably dead. No bodies have been recovered. It is probable that they have been drawn down into the quicksands.

Missouri Pacific Taxes in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—Mr. Richards, attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, is in the city arranging for the refusal of the company to pay taxes under the recent levy. The company will pay the taxes in those counties which are almost wholly dependent upon the railroad taxes for schools and county government, but will decline to pay them in counties having other resources. Suit will be commenced to recover the taxes from the counties in which they are paid.

The railway company in a measure assisted the Populists at the last election, and now its officers do not appreciate the great rise in their assessments.

Was This Murder or Suicide?

FORT WADSWORTH, S. I., Aug. 14.—About 10 o'clock this evening the dead body of a man whose name is supposed to be John Fiedmann was found at the entrance to the grounds of Sir Roderick Cameron's country place. There was a bullet hole in his head and a pistol beside him. A card in his pocket had the address 405 Washington Street, Hoboken, on it.

At the Hoboken address no one knew the man, nor could the police ascertain his identity.

Scalded in the River.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—A floor gave way at Hogan's hat factory, on the banks of the Passaic River, at Belleville, this morning, and three boys fell with it into the river. They were badly scalded about the head and shoulders by the boiling contents of a hat-sizing kettle, which also fell with the wreck. The victims, who were employed in the shop, are Hymie Resler, 197 Court Street; Lewis Cohen, 54 John Street, and Max Sarangisky, 78 Mercer Street. They were taken as soon as possible to St. Michael's Hospital.

Chicago Beach Hotel still open. A delightful Summer resort four blocks from the World's Fair. Warren F. Leland, Manager.—*Adv.*

NATIONAL GUARD SHOOTING.

Opening of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association Competitions.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 14.—The third annual rifle competition under the direction of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association was opened this morning. Gov. Werts's flag was run up in front of his headquarters and the Governor himself was on the range for two hours under the escort of Gen. Bird Spencer, Chief Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Post Adjt. Delancey G. Walker. The work to-day was confined to preliminary practice of the several teams from regiments of the State who are to participate in the regimental matches. Two teams from the District of Columbia were also at the butts. Scores were as follows:

NEW-JERSEY TEAMS.

Regiment.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Second	325	215	540
Third	288	230	518
Fourth	232	217	549
Sixth	213	210	424
Seventh	225	216	441
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEAMS.			
Second	262	299	561
Third	283	298	581
Sixth Battalion	293	267	560
Engineering Corps	311	346	657

To-morrow the preliminary work will be continued.

Teams from the following regiments have entered for the New-Jersey National Guard, the regimental team match, the Columbia Trophy: Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments.

Gen. Spencer this morning received a dispatch from Capt. Edwin Gould, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York National Guard, in effect that a team from that regiment would enter for the regimental team match which is to be shot for on Wednesday. Teams thus far entered for this trophy represent the National Guards of New-York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Maine, and New-Jersey.

The shooting of the week will take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, when the Wimbledon Cup, the Hilton Trophy, and the Inter-State military matches will be shot for.

LOVE WENT WITH THE ART.

Now This American Girl Sues the Japanese for Divorce.

Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed Sarah M. Warner of 313 West Thirty-second Street, guardian ad litem of Mrs. Cora Warner Yamasaki, the eighteen-year-old wife of Norges Yamasaki, who claims to be a Japanese artist.

Mrs. Yamasaki is the daughter of J. Gould Warner, a Chicago hotel man. In May, 1890, she first met Yamasaki in a Chinese art store on the Bowery. She wanted to become an artist, she told the Japanese, in a burst of childish confidence, and Yamasaki, who said he was an artist himself, volunteered if she would come to his studio on Third Avenue near Seventeenth Street to give her lessons in painting. Three or four weeks after their first meeting the two were married and went to live in a boarding house.

Yamasaki found his art did not pay, funds ran low, and the couple tried to live by appearing in the Japanese village then running at a museum in Coney Island. They had no easy time, and when a baby girl came to add to the responsibilities of the household, Yamasaki, after much alleged maltreatment of his wife, left her in March last, it is charged, to take up with a woman living in Pell Street.

At the office of Lawyer F. M. Lincoln, who appeared for Mrs. Yamasaki, it was said when she reaches her twenty-first birthday she will come into the partition of an estate, her share of which includes $12,000 in bank and a house at Woodbridge, N. J. Meanwhile she will sue in the Supreme Court for an unlimited divorce.

BURGLARS ACTIVE IN BROOKLYN.

Houses Are Broken Into Almost Every Night—Two Thieves Caught.

Burglaries are of almost nightly occurrence n Brooklyn. They are the most frequent in the neighborhood of East New-York, where policemen are scarce. Three night robberies were reported at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters Sunday morning.

The police of the Fourteenth Precinct discovered Saturday night that S. F. Hill's residence, 220 Patchen Avenue, had been entered and ransacked. The burglars took everything they could conveniently carry. The family are in the country, and the value of the property stolen will not be known until they return. The police do not know when the place was entered.

Burglars broke into the residence of Alexander K. Ingraham, 162 Covert Street, Saturday night by forcing open the cellar grating. They stole articles worth $100.

George Benson, twenty years old, of 1,603 Fulton Street, forced an entrance to the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club rooms, Kingston Avenue and Dean Streets Saturday night, and stole $50 worth of lawn tennis paraphernalia. He was arrested.

Martin Burke, a plumber, seventeen years old, of 70 Main Street, stole a diamond ring from Mrs. Mattie Dorland Lowe, 18 Berkeley Place, in whose house he was working, Saturday morning. He was arrested and confessed. He said he had hidden the ring in the cellar of the plumbing shop at Court and Union Streets. It was recovered and Burke was held for trial.

Made a Blaze on the Mountain Side.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—A spark from a locomotive on the Lackawanna Railroad set fire to the tall and withered grass at the foot of Garret Mountain this evening, and in a few minutes afterward the underbrush, trees, and vines that clung to the slopes on the south of the heights and perpendicular rocks on the north side were in a blaze, illuminating the city and country for miles around.

A force of men fought the fire and saved from destruction the few residences that are nestled among the trees.

Smoke Kills Nine Horses.

Nine horses, valued at $2,250, were suffocated by smoke in a fire at 415 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street at 11:55 o'clock last night. The house is owned and occupied by Julia Maloney, to whom the horses belonged. The damage to the building amounted to $300, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CREEDON THE WINNER.

The Australian Downs Greggains in Fifteen Rounds.

ROBY, Ind., Aug. 14.—"Dan" Creedon of Australia, the middleweight champion of the Colonies and the possessor of the Australian belt, and Alexander Greggains of San Francisco, the champion middleweight of the Pacific coast, came together to-night in the arena of the Columbian Athletic Club for a purse of $5,000 and a side bet of $2,000. The Australian was the victor, besting his opponent in fifteen rounds.

The Australian champion had never before performed in America, and consequently what little was known of his methods was purely hearsay.

Another circumstance of interest was the fact that the winner of the contest could undisputably stand next to Fitzsimmons, and might in time prove the latter's master, the lank Australian having agreed to meet the winner of to-night's contest in the same ring for a twenty-thousand-dollar purse and the championship.

Little betting had been done on the match here, but in San Francisco, up to the time of the men entering the ring, Creedon was the favorite at 10 to 7, while in New-York only even money was obtainable.

Greggain's led in the first round, but fell short. Both were inclined to force the fighting. Greggain's landed with left and right as time was called, Creeden having slipped to his knees. The second round ended with honors about even. More caution was then used, but in the fourth each received some hard blows.

In the sixth round the men went at it hammer and tongs. Toward the close Greggains went to the ground under a heavy right hander. From that point Creeden had the best of the fight, Greggains receiving a good deal of punishment till he gave up in the fifteenth.

A mob outside the arena tried to batter down the doors, and a panic nearly resulted. An attempt was made to fire the ticket office.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Monday to 1:30 A. M. Tuesday.)

8:30 A. M.—428 Eighth Avenue; Dowie & Canniff; damage, $25; insured; cause unknown.
10:45 A. M.—1,030 Park Avenue; coal box in front of Hinck's grocery; damage, $10; cause unknown.
12:15 P. M.—962 Tremont Avenue; Francis Conlon; damage, $3,000; insured; cause unknown.
2:40 P. M.—Avenue A, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets; rubbish in open lot; no damage; cause unknown.
2:50 P. M.—294 Avenue A; Tinken Brothers; damage, $15; cause unknown.
3:24 P. M.—593 Greenwich Street; Mrs. Conklin; damage, $25; cause, lamp exploded.
4:20 P. M.—355 East Fifty-eighth Street; M. Schneckenbecher & Co.; damage, $50; cause, explosion of combustibles.
7:30 P. M.—988 First Avenue; Henry Elias Brewing Company, owner; damage, $100; insured; cause unknown.
7:45 P. M.—26 Gouverneur Street; Louis Getkosky, owner; damage trifling; cause unknown.
9:45 P. M.—109 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Andrew Reel, owner; damage, $25; cause, children playing with matches.
10:50 P. M.—105 East Thirtieth Street; Conrad Beutel, owner; damage, $50; cause unknown.
11:15 P. M.—415 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Julia Maloney, owner; nine horses, valued at $2,250, suffocated by smoke; damage to building, $300; insured; cause unknown.

ITS ANNUAL CLAMBAKE.

Thomas J. Dunn Association Has an Outing and Gives Its Leader a Watch.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 14.—The Thomas J. Dunn Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, New-York, held its annual clambake at College Point to-day. Breakfast was served after the 1,500 members of the club and their guests arrived at the Point, and then there were sports which resulted as follows:

One-half-mile run for members, Thomas Malion; one-half-mile run for guests, J. Keins; sack race, Joseph Rush; three-legged race, F. McAdam and Joseph Brown; barrel race, J. McCusky; shoe race, A. Guilderman; potato race, W. C. Blaney; fat man's race, Michael Conroy; one-mile run, Charles Dunne; running broad jump, F. M. Campbell; hop, step, and jump, Joseph Reihle; base ball, married men beat the single men 8 to 3; foot ball, the Irish beat the Germans; one-quarter-mile run, Edward Guilderman; standing jump, William McCusker.

After the games were held the bake was opened and all took part in it. Among some of the prominent men present were Congressman Campbell, Senators Cantor, Ahern, and Plunkitt, Speaker Sulzer, Assemblymen Davidson, McKeown, Kelleher, Martin, and O'Sullivan, Aldermen McGuire, O'Brien, Burke, Barry, and Rinn, Leader Dooling, and P. J. Scully, Arthur Reilly, Henry Reilly, Judges McCarthy, Ryan, Burke, Fallon, and MecKeown, Vice President Noonan of the Board of Aldermen, Superintendent of Buildings Brady, Police Captain Strouse, and Sergt. Casey.

Lawyer Jacob Marks arose and, in behalf of the club, presented Leader Thomas J. Dunn a solid gold watch and chain worth $800.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

The fight against the Cordage Trust.
Lighter demands for currency.
Fatal fire in a Chicago hotel.
Dr. Buchanan sentenced to death.
Hester Street has a bath.
Texas grain exports.
Their married life brief.
Liens against architects.
All caused by a false alarm.
Gen. Hamilton and the Church.
To build a ship canal.
Chicago Produce and Foreign Markets.
The State of Trade.
Court calendars and referees.

Page 10.

Drugs were given to Meredith, says Dr. Allison.
Commercial Affairs.
Live Stock markets.
Post Office Notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.	Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.	Virginia Hotel.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.	Tremont House.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.	Imperial Hotel.
The Auditorium Hotel.	Hotel Wellington.
Victoria Hotel.	Hotel Windermere.
Grand Pacific Hotel.	Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.	Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

Fell and Broke a Rib.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 14.—Mrs. B. Von Kopff of 408 Clinton Street, New-York, who is summering at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., visited Huntington this afternoon with some lady friends. While stepping from the carriage she slipped from the step, striking on the edge of the curb, and sustaining a fracture of one of her ribs. She was removed to a hotel, and medical assistance summoned.

MILHAU'S CALISAYA, being an efficient tonic, will tone up and strengthen the system as no mere stimulant could. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.
Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine.
At druggists' and country stores.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands,
Wafted by the tropic breeze;
SOZODONT in healthful fragrance
Cannot be surpassed by these.
Teeth it whitens, purifies;
You will use it if you're wise.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

Buy the best, my own make Dress Shirts, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSON, 379 6th Av., above 23d St., also 114 and 116 Nassau St.

Ago robs us of the locks that graced our youth. To get them back with their youthful color and life, use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W. Either style if you wear a low collar.

DIED.

Biddle, Edward. / Collins, William. / Deming, Monta B. / Faucon, Maurice. / Orum, Harriet C. / Peters, Thomas M. / Wall, Fanny M.

BIDDLE.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, EDWARD, son of the late Edward R. Biddle of Philadelphia, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 67th St. and 2d Av., Bay Ridge, L. I., Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, at half past ten o'clock.

COLLINS.—At Brooklyn, Monday morning, Aug. 14, WILLIAM COLLINS.
Funeral services at his late residence, 217 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

DEMING.—At Brooklyn, Friday evening, Aug. 11, MONTA B., wife of Wm. B. Deming.
Funeral at her late residence in the Park, Summit, N. J., Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, on arrival of 9 o'clock train from New-York. Carriages in waiting at station.

FAUCON.—At Haines Falls, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1893, MAURICE FAUCON, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton Av., near Fulton, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Jamaica, L. I.

ORUM.—At her home, "Pinehurst," Fort Washington, New-York City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 13, HARRIET C. ORUM, widow of Morris Orum of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Interment private at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PETERS.—Suddenly, at Peekskill, N. Y., on Sunday morning, 13th inst., the Venerable THOMAS M. PETERS, S. T. D., Archdeacon of New-York, aged 72 years.
Funeral announcement later.

WALL.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, FANNY MITCHELL, wife of Edward R. Wall.
Funeral on Monday, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her father, Gen. John G. Mitchell, Broad St., Columbus, Ohio. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

New Publications.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE SEPTEMBER PART OF

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL.

THE BEST JOURNAL FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES, containing the LATEST AND BEST FASHIONS; PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED; A MAMMOTH COLORED SUPPLEMENT OF FASHIONS; NUMEROUS COMPLETE STORIES of absorbing interest, and the beginning of a NEW AND ORIGINAL SERIAL STORY, entitled,

"THE LAST BUT ONE,"

besides New Music, EMBROIDERY DESIGNS, &c. The most complete magazine for ladies published. Price, 30 cents; yearly, $, including the Christmas number. All newsdealers and

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, New-York.

4 NEW NOVELS FOR 15 CENTS.

All complete in the SEPTEMBER number of the FAMILY LIBRARY MONTHLY.

Of all newsdealers, and

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, New-York.

FICTION MONTHLY.

Containing a thrilling novel, new and original, entitled "NEITHER LOVER NOR BROTHER." Complete in No. 10, September. Price, 10 cents. Of all newsdealers and

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, New-York,

83 and 85 Duane St., one door east of Broadway.

☞ Subscriptions received for any periodical, foreign or domestic.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MARKET NARROW AND SPECULATION PROFESSIONAL.

London Buying Checked the Decline Temporarily, but the Close Was Weak—General Electric, Chicago Gas, and St. Paul Score Material Losses—Northern Pacific Issues Weak on Disturbing Rumors—No Time Money Offering—The Currency Premium Again Advances—No Further Issue of Clearing House Certificates.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The stock market to-day was narrow and speculation was thoroughly professional. The feeling at the opening was bearish, based largely on the unfavorable bank statement issued on Saturday. London appeared as a buyer at the early decline and this movement brought about a rally. The improvement, however, did not hold and prices were irregular and weak for the remainder of the day.

The active stocks were St. Paul, General Electric, and Chicago Gas, and they were all lower. General Electric scored a net loss of 5⅛ points, Chicago Gas 3, and St. Paul 1½. Much interest centred on Northern Pacific. The preferred was fairly active, and, after selling down to 17⅛, closed at 18, a net loss of a point. The common stock closed at 6, a loss of a point, and the consolidated 5s at 36, a decline of 2 points. There were any number of rumors afloat concerning the property, but there was nothing definite announced as to its immediate future. The list usually classed as active closed generally lower.

The improvement in the money situation was not sustained. There were no further offers of time money at the legal rates, and bids of fair commissions failed to bring it out. The premium on currency continued throughout the day, advancing in the afternoon to 3 per cent. The foreign exchange market advanced with the increased premium for currency. There were no Clearing House certificates issued to-day.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Closing.—Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28	28	27½	28	630
American Cotton Oil pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57	58	185
*American Sugar Refs	72½	72½	71½	71⅞	71⅞	72	7,735
*American Sugar Refs. pf	74	74	73¾	73¾	73½	74	560
*American Tobacco	57	57	57	57	56	57	145
American Tobacco pf	79	79	79	79	..	..	125
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½	1,656
Canada Southern	43	43	42½	42½	42	42¼	213
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅜	15⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¾	1,299
Chicago Gas	52½	52½	50	50	50½	51	15,910
Chicago & Northwestern	95	95¼	94½	95	95⅛	95½	1,190
Chicago & Northwestern pf	136	138	136	138	..	..	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76¾	77¼	76	76½	76⅝	76¾	5,571
C., C., C. & St. L	33	33	32½	32½	32	32½	463
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	53¼	53⅜	51⅝	52	51⅞	52	27,220
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	110¼	111	110¼	111	109	111	55
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	59	59	58	58	58⅛	58¼	4,618
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo	16¼	16¼	16	16	15¾	16¼	700
Consolidated Gas Company	117	117	117	117	117	120	100
Delaware & Hudson	112¾	112¾	112	112	111¾	112⅝	367
Delaware, Lack. & Western	136	136	134⅛	134⅛	134½	135	1,500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30	30	30	30	29	30	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	16½	17¼	16¼	16½	16½	16¾	4,120
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga	¼	⅜	¼	⅜	¼	½	800
Edison Electric Illuminating	89½	89½	89½	89½	..	..	35
Evansville & Terre Haute	91	91	90	90	85	90	30
General Electric	44½	44½	39⅞	40¼	40	40¼	21,446
Great Northern pf	100	102	102	101	100	105	300
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5	6	100
Illinois Central	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼	90	91	312
Laclede Gas	10½	10½	10	10	10	10½	400
Lake Erie & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	14½	420
Lake Erie & Western pf	58	58½	58	58½	57⅞	58½	320
Lake Shore	114	114¼	112½	114¼	113⅛	114¼	500
Louisville & Nashville	54½	54½	53½	53½	52⅞	53¼	1,800
Manhattan Consolidated	113	113	112⅜	112½	111¼	112¼	393
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	8½	9	8½	9	8½	10	300
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	21	25	200
Missouri Pacific	21	21	20¼	20⅝	20¾	21¼	1,685
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	15½	16	410
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	56	56	55	55½	55½	..	300
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8	12	400
*National Lead Co	23¼	24	23¼	23½	23⅞	25	380
*National Lead Co. pf	60	60	60	60	60½	62	157
National Linseed Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	19	100
New-Jersey Central	93½	93½	92¾	92¾	92½	93	605
New-York Central	98¼	98½	98	98	97⅝	98⅜	1,307
New-York & New-England	19	19	17⅞	18½	18¼	18⅝	2,830
New-York & Northern pf	12	12	12	12	11	12	25
*New-York, Pittsburg & Ohio pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	1¼	200
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	11½	12¾	100
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10½	10½	10	10½	10	10¼	540
North American	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	4¾	3,715
Northern Pacific	6¾	6¾	5⅞	6	5⅞	6⅛	2,415
Northern Pacific pf	19	19	17¼	18	18	18⅛	8,758
Ontario & Western	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	700
Pacific Mail	10½	10½	10	10	9¾	10½	545
Philadelphia & Reading	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	1,600
Pittsburg & Western pf	27	27	25	25	24	26	200
Pullman Palace Car Company	144	144	143	143	143	145	607
Rich. & West Point, 1st ins. paid	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼	100
Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	100
Rich. & West Point pf., T. R	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10½	10½	13	220
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	98½	98½	98½	98½	97	101	113
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾		4¾	4¾	4	4½	50
St. Paul & Duluth pf	96	96	96	96	92	95	5
St. Paul & Omaha	28¼	28¼	27½	27½	27⅞	28½	525
St. P., M. & M	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99	102	100
Southern Pacific	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅜	18	19	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10¾	230
Union Pacific	18¼	18¼	17½	18	17⅞	18⅛	2,596
United States Express	48	48	48	48	46	52	200
United States Rubber	19	19	18	18	17	18½	360
United States Rubber pf	60	60	59⅞	59⅞	..	60	67
Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6¾	6¾	100
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13¾	260
Western Union Telegraph	76⅞	77	75⅝	75¾	75⅞	76⅛	7,894
Wisconsin Central	6	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¾	260
Total sales							142,770

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. C. & P. 1st	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	$5,000
At. T. & S. Fé 4s	70½	70¾	70½	70½	14,000
At. & Pac. 4s	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	1,000
Beech Creek 1st	96	96	96	96	2,000
Brook. Elev. 1st	105	105	104	104	3,000
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
Can. South. 1st	100	100	99¾	99¾	3,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	92½	92½	92	92	9,000
Chi. & Erie inc	25½	26	25½	26	14,000
Chi. St. P. & M. 1st	119	119	119	119	500
Chi. & N. P. 1st	47	47	46½	46½	76,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	113	113	112½	112½	11,000
Chi. Gas. & C. 1st	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	5,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	35	35¼	35	35	11,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, c	102½	102½	102½	102½	7,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, r	102	102	102	102	2,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	85	85	85	85	23,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	98	98¾	98	98	9,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	89½	89½	89	89	8,000
Erie 2d cn	65	65	65	65	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70	70	70	70	1,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	62	62½	62	62½	3,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	70	70	70	70	2,000
Green B. & W. inc	16	16	16	16	1,000
I. M. gen. 5s	75	75	75	75	1,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	74	74	73½	73½	66,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	36	36	36	36	3,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
Lake S. 2d cn., r	115	115	115	115	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M	110	110	110	110	3,000
L., N. A. & C. cn	82½	82½	82½	82½	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	112	112	111	111	10,000
Met. Elev. 2d	101	101	100½	100½	7,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M	116	116	116	116	5,000
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	46⅞	46⅞	45½	45½	2,000
M. & E. 7s of 1871-1901	110	110	110	110	2,000
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	102	102	102	102	4,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	118	118	118	118	15,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	13,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	25,000
N. Y., O. & W 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½	2,000
North. P. cn. 5s	38	38	36	36	114,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	101	101	101	101	1,000
Ohio So. gen. 4s	40	40	40	40	13,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	93	93	93	93	3,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn. 5s	56	56	54	54	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	99	100	99	100	7,000
Penn. 4½s, c	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	75	75	75	75	1,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	15½	15½	15	15	45,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	12	12½	12	12½	18,000
Reading gen. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	18	18	18	18	1,000
Rock Island 5s, c	89½	89½	89	89	2,000
R., W. & O. cn	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	54	54	54	54	6,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	16	16	16	16	5,000
St. Paul term. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. S. 5s	99	99	99	99	7,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	104¾	105½	104½	105½	14,000
S. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	85	85	85	85	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	111	111	111	111	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	62	62	62	62	3,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	106	106¼	106	106¼	7,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	101	101	101	101	1,000
Union Elev. 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
Union Pac. s. f	100	100	100	100	7,000
U. P. col. notes	75	80	75	80	2,000
Wabash 1st	95½	95½	95	95½	10,000
Wabash 2d	68½	68½	65	65	6,000
Western Pac. 1st	102	102	102	102	4,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	97⅞	97½	97	97	4,000
West Shore 4s, r	93½	93½	93½	93½	4,000
W. L. E. & Pitts. Coal 5s	72	72	72	72	2,000
Total sales					$717,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	135	145
Alb. & Sus	130	155
Alt. & T. H	25	35
A. & T. H. pf	145	155
Amer. Coal	70	90
Am. Dist. Tel	..	60
Amer. Ex	102	108
A. T. & C. Co	70½	72
At. & P o	1¾	3
Balt. & Ohio	65½	67
Bruns. Co	3	5
B., Roch. & P	22	..
B., R. & P. pf	..	70
Can. Pac	71	72¼
Cen. Pacific	18½	19
Chi. & E. Ill	51½	..
C. & E. Ill. pf	89	90
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	75
Clev. & Pitts	140	153
C. C. & I. Dev	7	10
C. Fuel & I	19½	22
C., H. V. & T. pf	55	60
Com. Cable	100	150
Con. Coal	20	30
D. & R. G	10	11
D. M. & Ft. D	4½	7
Des. M. & Ft. D. pf	10	30
*D., S. S. & A	5½	8½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	13	17

	Bid.	Asked.
Mich. Cent	..	85½
Mob. & Ohio	11	13
Nat. Cord. pf., 1st ass. pd	25	35
Nat. Starch	7	9
Nat. S. 2d pf	25	30
New Cent. C	6	8
N. Y. & N. H	150	190
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	51	55
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	20	22
N. Y., L. E. & W	11¼	11⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24½	26
N. Y., S. & W. pf	37	38
Norfolk So	47	..
Ohio South	25	40
Ohio & Miss	11	13
Ont. Mining	7½	9
Oregon Imp	10	15
Ore. R. & N	37	42
O. S. L. & U. N	7	10
Penn. Coal	250	300
Peo. & East	4	8
P., D. & Ev	7½	7¾
P., C., C. & St. L	12	13
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	41	46
P., F. W. & C	140	145

	Bid.	Asked.
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	6	12
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	¼	1
Flint & P. M	..	14
Homestake	10½	12
Iowa Cent	6	7
Iowa Cent. pf	17	19
Lac. Gas pf	48	55
Long Island	92	95
L., E. & St. L	9	..
L., N. A. & C	10	11½
Man. Beach	3	5
Md. Coal pf	50	60
Mex. Cent	5⅞	6½

	Bid.	Asked.
Quicksilver	1¾	2½
Rens. & Sara	150	..
St. L. S. W. pf	7¾	8¼
S. P. & D	27	30
St. L. South	95	..
St. P. & O. pf	99¾	102
Texas Pac	5¼	6
T. & Ohio C	25	35
T. & O. C. pf	..	70
Tol., A. A. & N. M	8	8¾
U. P., D. & G	5½	7
Wells-F. Ex	130	140
W. & L. E	11	13½
W. & L. E. pf	38½	42

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Coal	90	90	90	90	24
Am. Sugar Refs	72¼	72⅝	71½	71¾	2,500
At., Top. & S. F	15½	15¾	15⅜	15½	910
Am. Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	100
C., C., C. & St. L	34	34	32½	32½	200
Col., H. V. & T	16½	16¼	16	16	250
Can. Southern	42½	42½	42½	42½	100
Ches. & Ohio	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	100
Chicago Gas	52¼	52½	50¼	50⅝	3,880
Chi., R. I. & Pac	59¼	59¼	58½	58⅛	4,490
Chi., B. & Q	77⅝	77⅝	76¼	76½	5,220
Chi., M. & St. P	53¼	53¼	51¾	52	21,260
Chi. & N. W	94¾	95⅛	94¾	94¾	300
C., St. P., M. & O	28⅛	28⅛	27¾	27¾	300
Distilling & C. F	16⅝	17⅛	16½	16¾	660
Del., Lack. & W	135⅛	135½	135	135	140
Gen. Electric	44¼	44¼	39⅝	40	3,000
Illinois Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	100
Laclede Gas	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	100
L. E. & West	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
Louis. & Nash	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	60
Manhattan	112½	112½	112½	112¼	100
Minn. & St. L., t. r	9	9	9	9	100
M. & St. L. pf., t. r	24½	24½	24½	24½	100
Missouri Pacific	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21	300
North American	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	180
Nat. Cordage	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
National Lead	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	10
N. Y. Central	98¾	99	98¾	99	105
N. Y. & N. E	19⅜	19⅜	18	18⅜	520
N. Y., O. & W	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	300
North. Pacific	6¾	6¾	6	6	330
North. Pac. pf	19	19	17½	17½	950
Pacific Mail	10½	10½	10½	10⅛	200
Phil. & Reading	13¼	13¼	13	13	290
Tenn. Coal & I	11	11	11	11	100
Union Pacific	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝	120
West. Union	76¾	76¾	75¾	75⅞	2,880
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Total sales					49,869

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B., C. R. & N. 1st	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	$2,000
Can. South. 1st	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
Chi., B. & Q., cn	113	113	112½	112½	3,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	47	47	47	47	3,000
E. L. & B. S. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	2,000
East Tenn. cn. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2,000
L., N. A. & C. cn	82½	82½	82½	82½	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	112	112	112	112	2,000
Met. Elev. 2d	101	101½	101	101½	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	5,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	36¾	36¾	36	36	13,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc	15	15	15	15	7,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc	12	12	12	12	5,000
R., W. & O. cn	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Rock Island 5s, c	89	89	89	89	3,000
Total sales					$58,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@5 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

Time money was again stringent. Loans were made on a basis of 6 ₱ cent. and commission, the latter being a matter of private arrangement.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 10@15 ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $55,066,583 and balances $3,002,214. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $269,685.

In London call money was 2@1½ ₱ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 4 ₱ cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm on what seemed to be settlement of foreign loans. The advance late in the day was due in a measure to the increase in the premium on currency. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.83 for 60-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.82½ for 60-day bills, $4.87@$4.87½ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 14; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $5@$7.50 discount; bank, nominal. Chicago—$5 discount. Boston—New-York funds $1.50@$2 premium for cash. Philadelphia—In demand at $5@$10 per $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraph, 5. St. Louis—$6 discount.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	¾	Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande pf	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L	⅞
Great Northern pf	2		

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Ref	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	¾	Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r	¾
American Tobacco	1	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Canada Southern	2	National Linseed Oil	2¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	¾	New-York Central	1
Chicago Gas	3	N. Y. & N. E	1⅞
Chicago & N. W	1	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1⅜	Northern Pacific pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., M. & St. P	1½	Pitts. & West. pf	3
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	1⅝	Pullman Car	2
Consolidated Gas	1	R. & W. P. pf., t. r	2¼
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	Rome, W. & O	1½
Del., Lack. & West	2⅞	St. P. & Omaha	⅞
Great Northern pf	5⅛	U. S. Rubber	1
Illinois Central	¾	Western Union	1⅝
Laclede Gas	1	Wisconsin Central	¾
Louisville & Nashville	1½		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull and heavy. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Buffalo, R. & P. gen. 5s	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	2½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1	West. Union Col. tr. 5s	1

DECLINED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st	1¼	Oregon Imp't 1st	1
Beech Creek 1st	3	Phil. & Read. 2d pf., inc	2½
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	1	Phil. & Read. 3d pf., inc	1
Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st	2¼	Phil. & Read. gen. 4s	1¼
Col. Mid. cn 4s	1	R. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r	1¼
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M	2	St. P. 1st, D. G. & S. 5s	1
L., N. A. & Chicago cn	12½	St. P., M. & M. Mont. ext. 4s	2
Met. Elevated 1st	1¼	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	2½	U. P. col. tr. notes	5
North. Pacific cn. 5s	2	Wabash 2d	1½
Ohio & Miss. cn	2		
Ohio Southern gen	3		

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	105	....
4s, r	110	111½	Cur. 6s, 1897	107	....
4s, c	110	111½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	103	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

In State securities $10,000 Arkansas 7s, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans issue, sold at 9.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	45	50
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf	..	82
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guaranty	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	110	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	165	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	..	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	98	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	130	140
Brooklyn Elevated	19	21
Brooklyn Traction	..	19
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
Central Cross-Town	150	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	..	91
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	120	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₱ cent. L. S.)	..	88½
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
*Equitable Gas, New-York	149	153
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	720
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	89
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	38
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	96
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	13½
Iron Steamboat bonds	65	75
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	17	18
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
Manhattan Elevated 4 ₱ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	20	..
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	..	330
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	55
New-York Security & Trust	..	224
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	85
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	55
Standard Oil Trust	..	136
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	109
Third Avenue Railroad	..	154
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	20	35
Trenton Potteries pf	..	90
Terre Haute and Indianapolis	115	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee and Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	143	153
Union Ferry	..	48
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway 5s, ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	45
United States Trust	..	840
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	..	110
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
C., C., C. & St. L.—1st week Aug	$292,845	......	$1,540
Current River—1st week Aug	2,967	......	1,241
Flint & Père M.—1st week Aug	49,288	1,128	......
K. C., Clint. & S.—1st week Aug	4,058	......	1,157
K. C., Ft. Scott & M.—1st week Aug	72,912	......	1,433
Lake Erie & West.—1st week Aug	66,821	......	1,018
From Jan. 1	2,147,710	188,664	......
Louis. & Nash.—1st week Aug	354,570	......	76,985
From July 1	2,010,290	......	255,536
Tol., St. L. & K. C.—1st week Aug	35,385	......	23,557
Buff., Roch. & Pitts., for quarter ended June 30, as submitted to State Railroad Commission—			
Gross	917,649	124,600	......
Op. expenses	598,519	31,741	......
Net	319,130	92,859	......
Other income	16,044	365	......
Total	335,174	93,224	......
Charges	201,832	23,365	......
Surplus	133,144	69,860	......
Cash on hand	25,409	......	......
Profit and loss sur	104,234	......	......
Col., H. V. & Tol., for May (actual)—			
Gross	245,410	......	41,852
Net	94,302	......	42,433
For five months ending May 31—			
Gross	1,324,764	47,479	......
Net	528,803	4,241	......
Delaware & Hudson, leased lines.			
Albany & Sus.—			
Gross	$1,086,792	85,562	......
Op. expenses	606,177	227,667	......
Net	480,615	......	142,105
Charges	293,857	......	212,904
Surplus	186,758	70,799	......
N. Y. & Canada R. R.—			
Gross	223,260	......	5,739
Op. expenses	223,401	23,166	......
Deficit	141	......	28,905
Charges	80,235	2,397	......
Deficit	80,376	31,308	......
Ren. & Saratoga—			
Gross	582,546	......	9,043
Op. expenses	400,513	......	50,168
Net	182,033	41,125	......
Charges	299,903	5,913	......
Deficit	117,870	......	34,212
Adirondack R. R.—			
Gross	41,015	7,403	......
Op. expenses	32,584	250	......
Net	8,431	7,153	......
Charges	12,778	11,085	......
Deficit	4,347	3,933	......
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. for quarter ended June 30 as submitted to State Railroad Commission—			
Gross	185,455	......	2,078
Op. expenses	156,193	26,136	......
Net	29,262	......	28,214
Other income	29,353	27,688	......
Gross income	58,615	......	525
Fixed charges	32,710	......	8,624
Net income	25,905	8,100	......
Cash on hand	58,569	58,569	......
Pront and loss sur	5,547	5,547	......
F. & P. M. for June—			
Gross	243,008	30,939	......
Net	48,586	......	1,272
Surplus	4,287	......	5,973
For six months—Surplus	41,898	......	78,662
N. Y. & N. E. R. R., as submitted to State Railroad Commissioner, for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross	1,658,465	113,354	......
Op. expenses	1,184,358	86,158	......
Net	474,107	27,192	......
Other income	1,179	36	......
Gross income	475,286	27,227	......
Charges	469,367	4,894	......
Net income	5,914	26,328	......
Cash on hand	259,648	......	......
Profit and loss def	844,287	......	......

Statement Chicago and West Michigan for six months ending June 30 shows a deficit after charges of $38,135, against a surplus of $101,039 for the same period last year.

Statement Detroit, Lansing and Northern for six months ended June 30 shows a deficit of $60,423 after charges, against $43,038 for the same period last year.

Statement Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis for year ended June 30 shows a surplus, after deducting fixed charges and guarantee of Current River and Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield, of $12,524, against a deficit of $47,855 in year 1892.

Statement Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for year ended June 30 shows a deficit after charges of $253,824, against $203,594 in year 1892.

Statement Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield for year ended June 30 shows a deficit after charges of $40,460, against $68,056 in 1892.

Statement Current River Railroad shows a deficit for year of $13,136, against $4,774 in 1892.

Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad shows a deficit of $7,412 for the year, against $11,010 in 1892.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway was issued to-day for the year ending May 31. It shows: Surplus after dividends, $873,148; Western lines surplus, $72,324; total surplus, $945,473; net land sales, $551,632; funded debt increased, $2,865,000; construction account, $4,827,499; current liabilities, $6,035,134; operating assets, $6,661,176.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted to-day. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 72½c ₱ ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 58¾c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 33¾d ₱ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports 161,053 ounces of silver on hand; deposited, none; withdrawn, 9,090; certificates outstanding, 160.

There was offered to the Government to-day 305,000 ounces of silver, of which amount 60,000 ounces were purchased at .7325 and the same price tendered for the remainder.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Fourth National	140	Tradesmen's	100
Manhattan	175	Western National	107
Seaboard National	173		

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Unsettled and Lower—Corn Firmer and Dull—Cotton Lower and Steady.

Wheat advanced ⅜@⅝c on better cables, with a decrease on passage and in the visible, but declined ⅝@1⅛c with the weak Western markets, and closed at ⅛@⅜c loss for the day.

Corn advanced ⅛@¼c on the decreased visible and in the amount on passage, but trading was very slow.

Cotton made a decline of 11@17 points, on a pressure to sell new cotton, together with the weakness at Liverpool.

Coffee was irregular and barely steady at 5 points advance to 10 points decline, with only a local speculation.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The market opened quiet and generally lower, and closed dull and heavy. At the Clearing House this morning there was very little change to note. Money between the banks was in good demand at 7 3-10 and 8 ₱ cent. New-York funds were in request, as is generally the case Mondays. Sales were made from $1 to $2 premium for cash. Some banks held out for $2.50, but found no buyers. The currency situation is showing improvement; in fact, a premium for bills is fast becoming a thing of the past. Sales are reported this morning at 1 ₱ cent, but brokers are only bidding one-half of 1 ₱ cent. and prefer buying on orders strictly. There is no disposition among the banks to import gold further, at least for the moment. There have been a good many different methods adopted by the banks in their gold importations, but the general way has been to pay the foreign banker a commission for transacting the business. In the outside market, money on call ranges from 7 3-10 ₱ cent. upward, mostly 8 ₱ cent. Time money is almost impossible to obtain, except from private lenders. Mercantile paper is slow, and business is almost entirely one of renewals, rates being 10 ₱ cent. to 15 ₱ cent.

The bank statement shows: Loans, increase, $5,550; circulation, increase, $356,300; individual deposits, decrease, $1,977,800; due to other banks, decrease, $157,900; loan certificates, increase, $260,000; due from reserve agents, increase, $5,800; exchanges for clearing, decrease, $1,838,000; due from other banks, decrease, $463,600; 5 ₱ cent. fund, increase, $13,700; legal tenders, decrease, $214,000; specie, increase, $100,700; excess of reserve, decrease, $128,343; reserve excess in New-York, decrease, $9,243.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	15⅝	15½
Atlan. Min	7	7¾
Bay S. Gas	5¾	6½
Bost. & Alb	199	..
Bost. & Low	174	175
Bost. & Me	143	145
Bost. & Prov	240	..
B. & B. Min	17	17¾
Boston Land	2¾	..
Bell Tel	180½	181
B. & B. Min	5	5⅜
C., B. & Q	76½	76¾
Cal. & Hecla	255	260
Cent. Mass	12	..
Clev. & Can	2½	3½
Cent. Min	2	2⅛
Franklin Min	8½	9¼
F. & P. M. pf	..	45
Fitchburg	..	14
Fitchb'g pf	72	73
Fr'chm's B. L	2½	3
K'rs'ge Cop	5	5½
Lamson S. S	13¾	15
Mex. Cent	6	..
N. Y. & N. E	18½	19
N. Y. & N. E. pf	48	49½
N. E. Tel	47½	..
Old Colony	172	173

	Bid.	Asked.
Oregon S. L	8	9
Osceola Min	22	22½
Pull. P. Car	144	146
Quincy Min	95	100
Tam. Min	125	130
Gen. Elec	40¼	40½
West. Elec	17	18
West. Elec. pf	37	..
Wis. Cent	5⅞	..
Water Pow'r	1	..
W. End Land	11	..
W. E. St. Ry	52¼	52½
W. E. St. Ry. pf	76	77
Atch'n 2ds	..	35
C., B. & N. 5s	94	96
C., B. & Nor. deb. 6s	..	97
Mex. Cent. 4s	45¼	..
Mex. Central 1st inc	9	11
Mex. Central 2d inc	5½	7
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	110	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	102	103
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	..	95
Wis. Cent. 5s	70½	..
Wis. Cent. inc	15	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The speculation to-day has been irregular and dull. Local securities were all strong at higher quotations, and arbitrage and specialties lower in sympathy with the weakness in the New-York market. Northern Pacific securities were the weak features, both the preferred and the common stock declining to the lowest quotations yet reached. Talk of a receivership and liquidation of long stock prevented these stocks from having more than a fractional recovery at the close. Lehigh Valley was dull and steady until the last half hour, when the stock became very strong and advanced on light offerings to 32¼, an advance of 2 per cent. to-day. The stock commands a premium in the loan crowd. Pennsylvania was also strong around 49⅞, and loans at $10 ₱ hundred for delivery. There was less demand for currency to-day, with a more liberal supply. New-York exchange continues in demand. The ruling rates to-day were from $5 to $10 ₱ $1,000. Metropolitan and Philadelphia Traction were both strong, the former advancing 2 and the latter 1 ₱ cent. on investment-buying orders.

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows: Reserve, decrease, $82,000; loans and discounts, increase, $901,000; national bank notes, decrease, $1,000; due from other banks, decrease, $625,000; due to other banks, increase, $155,000; deposits, decrease, $112,000; circulation, increase, $283,000. The total sales of stocks were 12,348 shares, of which 2,109 were in Lehigh Valley, 1,270 in Northern Pacific common, 1,075 in Northern Pacific preferred, 947 in Pennsylvania, 1,936 in Reading, 200 in Baltimore Traction, and 249 in Metropolitan Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Traction	17¾	18
Hunt. & B. T	32	33
Hunt. & B. T. pf	47¾	48
Ins. Co. of N. A	19	19¼
Lehigh Nav	..	47½
Lehigh Valley	32	34¾
Met. Traction	84	..
Minehill	..	66
Newark P. 5s	81	84
Northern Cent	67½	68
Northern Pac	6⅛	6¼

	Bid.	Asked.
North. Pac. pf	18⅜	18⅝
Pennsylvania	49¾	50
Penn. Steel	50	55
People's Trac	10	15
Phil. Traction	72½	73
Phil. & Erie	23	26
Reading	6¾	6 13-16
Rochester	..	54
U. Co.'s of N. J	220	220½
W. N. Y. & P	4	4½

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Hale & Norcross	.55
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.60	Ophir	.70
Bodie Consolidated	.05	Potosi	.65
Chollar	.30	Savage	.40
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	Union Consolidated	.35
Crown Point	.30	Yellow Jacket	.40
Gould & Curry	.30		

White Frost in August.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—William Ryan, railway section foreman, reports a heavy white frost this morning near Eastline, three miles north of this station.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

American Securities Advance After a Dull Opening.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—American securities opened dull on Saturday's bank statement, but soon steadied and advanced to above parities, when it was found that carrying-over rates were easy. The banks charged 4½ per cent. for loans and contangoes were done at 6 per cent. in the morning, falling to 4½ later, when it was found how small the account was.

Lake Shore, Illinois Central, and Erie seconds were carried over flat, and one-half of 1 per cent. premium was paid for New-York Central.

Bar silver fell ¾. Mr. Gladstone's answer to Mr. Everett's question about silver effectually disposes of the rumor published last week in the New-York *Sun*. The Premier said that this did not form a suitable opportunity for communicating with the United States Government.

The bank received £86,000 from Holland and £9,000 from Portugal.

The large proportion of gold required for Russia has been already accumulated in the Rothschilds' vaults, ready for shipment when called for. The differences to be paid on this account are small.

Australians advanced in some issues as much as 3 per cent. Argentines and Mexicans declined the same. In Americans the advances extended to 3½ in Louisville, Erie preferred, and Norfolk preferred shares, and 7 in Erie seconds, while the only declines were 2 in Northern Pacific preferred, 3½ in Reading fours, and 4 in Atchison fours.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Northern Pacific preferred, 2¾ to 20¼; Lake Shore, 1½, to 117½; St. Paul, ¾, to 55⅛; Wabash preferred, ½, to 14; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 56⅛; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 19½; Atchison, ¼, to 16¼; Erie, ¼, to 12⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 6¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 10¾; Illinois Central, sold, ex dividend, at 95. Canadian Pacific was quoted at 74, and Ontario and Western at 13½. British consols were 98 1-16 for money and 98 3-16 for account.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$185,284,607
Silver dollars and bullion	331,735,042
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	148,947,700
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,221,282
United States notes	16,937,439
United States Treasury notes	4,291,140
Gold certificates	3,797,210
Silver certificates	2,233,424
National bank notes	3,392,586
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,981,433
Disbursing officers' balances	3,884,197
Total	$725,706,060

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$85,993,389
Silver certificates	331,841,504
United States Treasury notes	149,003,280
Currency certificates	6,225,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	39,407,927

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $600,242, from customs $446,296, and miscellaneous $44,301.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $78,725.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 107@102, North Chicago at 158@155, Diamond Match at 101, Lake Street L at 20. Money, 7 ₱ cent. Bank clearings, $10,034,010. New-York exchange, $10@$15 discount.

COTTON MILLS START UP.

Knight Factories Again in Operation—Shut-Downs in Several Cities.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—The score of cotton mills owned and operated by B. B. & R. Knight of this city, and situated in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, started up this morning after having been stopped a week. The firm is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the country engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. It has mills in Pontiac, Natick, River Point, Arctic, Lippitt, Fiskeville, Jackson, Providence, White Rock, and Woonsocket, in this State, and Mancaug, Hebronville, Dodgeville, and Readville, in Massachusetts. It operates nearly 450,000 spindles and upward of 11,000 looms, employs nearly 8,000 operatives, and has a weekly pay-roll of about $50,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—The Michigan Forge and Iron Works closed down Saturday evening for an indefinite period. Lack of orders was the cause of the shut-down. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment. This morning the Michigan Central Railroad discontinued six of its belt line passenger trains on the Detroit and Bay City spur.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The works of the Newark Lime and Cement Company, employing nearly 200 men, have shut-down for an indefinite period. For the first time in thirty years, during the cement mining season, the fires in the kilns have been allowed to go out.

The Peckham Motor Truck and Car Wheel Works, employing eighty men, shut down on Saturday night for a week.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Aug. 14.—Belding Brothers & Co., silk manufacturers, employing 425 persons, to-day began running half time, three days a week, on account of dull business.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 14.—To-day A. V. Morris & Sons began closing down the various departments of their No. 3 knitting mill, in which are employed about 200 hands. They say they are not closing for repairs, but because of the business depression.

TWELVE THOUSAND $5 NOTES.

A Burglar Stole Them in Cold Spring Harbor, but They Were Worthless.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 14.—An enterprising burglar broke into the house of Capt. Henry Bunce late Saturday night and probably figured himself out as a modern Monte Cristo as he staggered off under a load of greenbacks he had found in one of the old sea Captain's chests which he had rifled.

The bills were of the denomination of $5, and there were 12,000 of them. They completely filled the old chest, and the burglar did not leave one of them.

By this time the burglar has probably learned that he is not to be a modern Monte Cristo; that the bills are unsigned; are the relics of the revolution in the Republic of Haiti in 1876, and that, while nominally worth $60,000 in Haiti, as indicated upon their face, they are, in reality, worth about $5 in American money, perhaps less.

Capt. Bunce commanded the schooner Ann Dole in 1876 and the vessel was lying at a dock at San Domingo at the time of the revolution then in progress there. After the vessel had been there a few days the city surrendered to the rebels. In anticipation of this turn of affairs the Government had stored specie and bank notes in cases on the dock ready for shipment when the critical moment came.

The President of the republic and the National Treasurer had engaged Capt. Bunce to take them away and had stored the $60,000 worth of unsigned bills on board the vessel. Had they gone aboard and signed them after the vessel had sailed, the bills would have become negotiable. The plan failed because the two officials were captured by the revolutionists and shot.

Capt. Bunce very wisely set sail when he heard of the executions, for he knew the rebels would be after him next. He left upon the dock the cases of specie, which were valuable, and was content to sail with the bills, which were not.

Enormous Reserves of Memphis Banks.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Neither the certified checks nor the Clearing House certificate system will be adopted by the Memphis banks.

The reserve carried is from 55 to 95 per cent. of deposits, or an average of 70 per cent.

The best information obtainable is that no contingency can arise which would so affect the banks that they would be unable to meet all demands.

MINNEAPOLIS'S BIG FIRE.

Nearly a Square Mile Burned Over—List of the Losses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The big fire was stopped last night at Twentieth Avenue North, after burning over nearly a square mile of territory. It burned about 150 houses, averaging from $500 to $3,000; 40,000,000 feet of lumber, worth $480,000; 10,000,000 feet of lath and 10,000,000 feet of shingles, worth $40,000; thirteen mills, mostly saw mills and sash and door factories, and a number of ice houses and smaller concerns. An unknown child was burned to death, and Thomas Faloon lost his life from heart failure due to excitement. Several hundred people are homeless.

Following is a revised list of losses with insurance:

E. W. Backus & Co., lumber yards; loss, $400,000; insurance, $300,000. Two mills; loss, $150,000; insurance, $100,000. Barns; loss, $14,000; insurance, $8,000.

Minneapolis Brewing and Malting Company; barns, bottling houses, and malthouse; loss, $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

John F. Wilcox, planing, sash, and door mills; loss, $80,000; insurance, $60,000.

Linteges, Cannells & Co., boiler works; loss, $60,000; insurance, $10,000.

J. R. Starke & Co., box and ladder factory; loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

Shevlin, Carpenter & Co., planing mill, dry kiln; loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

Nelson, Tenny & Co., Mill "G"; loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

F. A. Lennelt, carriage works; loss, $15,000; insurance, $11,000.

Fulton-Libbey Company, sash and door warehouse; loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

Smith & Kurigen mill; loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000. Cedar Lake Ice Company; icehouse, $10,000; insurance, $10,000. J. B. Chattoten, cedar post mill; loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000. George W. Higgins & Co., woodyard; loss, $5,000. Bergman Company, lounges, &c.; loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000. Wernicke Company, wood specialties; loss, $1,000; insurance, $1,000. E. S. Coffin, lumber; loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000. Miscellaneous—Icehouses, dwellings, &c.; loss, $75,000; insurance, $75,000. City of Minneapolis, bridge span; loss, $5,000. Total loss, $1,084,500; insurance, $736,000.

Banks Cling to Their Cash.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the Associated Banks this morning it was decided to place certified checks in circulation and limit the amount which any depositor may withdraw in one day to $20.

PULASKI, Tenn., Aug. 14.—The People's and the Citizens' Banks and the Commercial Bank and Trust Company decided this morning to take advantage of the sixty days' law. All are solvent and depositors are sure of their money.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

15 shares Western Oil Refining Co., $100 each. (hyp.)
600 shares The American Fibre Association, $100 each, (hyp.)
10 shares Importers and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.
$15,000 Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. bonds, due 1906.
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
20 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
5 shares Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., $100 each.
5 shares National German-American Bank of St. Paul, Minn., $100 each.

List at Auctioneer's office, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

78 shs Oriental Bank.
$50,000 Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Ry. consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$31,000 Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Ry. consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$34,000 Sanford & Lake Eustis R. R. 6 p. c. Bonds.
300 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
30 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
45 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
40 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. United States Postal Service Co.
$10,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds 1921.
50 shs. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Co. Pfd.
$4,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds.
171 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
20 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
50 shs Consolidated Fire Work Co.
$15,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. 1st consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds 1909.

Financial.

Now is the time
to get good mortgages
at 5% and 6%,

such as are usually taken by the savings banks at 4½ per cent. This Company is now receiving numbers of such applications, for large and small amounts, and can furnish to investors exceedingly choice mortgages.

Those who wish their funds under their own control, should take this opportunity to put their principal where it is safe and at the same time earning a liberal rate of interest.

Borrowers will pay for a guarantee of payment by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company in addition, if required.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the bonds of the above-named Company, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to represent the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders, have prepared a preliminary plan and agreement for the protection of the holders of said bonds which is now ready for EXAMINATION and SIGNATURE at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the mortgage, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York City.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
GEORGE COPPELL,
M. L. SCUDDER,
ERNEST DICHMAN,
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Committee.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City RR. Co.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

The undersigned Committee, holders of First Mortgage bonds to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, have prepared a bondholders' agreement, and invite other bondholders to sign the same and unite in the enforcement of their security and the protection of their interests. Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 18 Wall St., New-York.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street.
Chemical National — 270 Broadway.
GALLATIN NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street.
National Bank of Commerce — Cap. and Surplus, $8,664,000. 29 Nassau St.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway.
Hanover National Bank — Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,895,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.
Central National — 322 Broadway.
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street.
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street.
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway.
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D.
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street.
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street.
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway.
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street.
THE STATE TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New-York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
EDWIN PACKARD, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice President.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Augustus D. Juilliard,
Frederic Cromwell, James N. Jarvie,
George F. Baker, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Edwin Packard,
George Griswold Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr., William C. Whitney,
J. Hood Wright.

WANTED,
Gold, Silver, or Paper Money.

We will purchase at a liberal premium, in exchange for our certified checks payable through the Clearing House, Gold Coin, Standard Silver Dollars, United States Notes, Certificates, and National Bank Notes, and checks on the Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS,
11 WALL ST.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE HAVE COMPLETED A TABLE SHOWING THE NET YIELD OF ALL ACTIVE BONDS AND DIVIDEND-PAYING STOCKS AT PRESENT PRICES.

THE PAMPHLET ALSO GIVES THE RANGE FOR 1892 AND 1893 FOR THE ABOVE, AND ALSO FOR NON-DIVIDEND-PAYING AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES TO DATE.

The same will be furnished without charge upon application.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
41 AND 43 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Dividends.

EDISON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11, 1893.

The regular monthly dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1893. New-York stockholders of record will be paid at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 59 Cedar St.
J. E. GREEN, Secretary.

Meetings.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1893.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, will be held at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the 29th day of August, 1893, at the office of the company, corner of Eightieth Street and East End Avenue, New-York City, for the purpose of authorizing the execution of a further or supplementary mortgage to the Holland Trust Company, as trustee under the first mortgage of said company, to further secure the bonds issued under and secured by said first mortgage; and also for the purpose of considering and determining the settlement of the indebtedness from the Harlem Lighting Company to this company, and the terms and conditions of such settlement, and to take suitable action thereon.

F. S. HASTINGS,
CHARLES S. SHEPARD,
FRANK ENOS,
JAMES W. PRYOR,
A majority of the Board of Directors.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1893.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Harlem Lighting Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon on the 29th day of August, 1893, at the office of the company, corner of 80th St. and East End Av., for the purpose of considering the settlement of the indebtedness of this company to the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, and the terms and conditions thereof, and to take suitable action thereon.

FRANK ENOS,
F. EUGENE CRASSOUS,
JAMES W. PRYOR,
S. SCHIEFFELIN STEBBINS,
A majority of the Board of Directors.

CHEAP TRAINS DOING WELL

STEADY INCREASE IN TRAVEL TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Trunk Lines Carried Five Times as Many Persons to Chicago Last Month as in July of Last Year—The Half-Rate Excursion Trains Are Growing in Favor—They Pay the Roads Well, Too—Pennsylvania's Banner Train.

According to official reports received by Commissioner Farmer of the passenger department of the Trunk Line Association the roads belonging to that association carried to Chicago last month five times as many passengers as were carried to the same place by the same roads in July of last year. The amount of money earned by the roads in this particular branch of passenger traffic was about four times greater last month than for the corresponding period of a year ago.

The gratifying cash returns from the half-rate excursion trains to Chicago operate upon the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines like a gleam of sunshine through a parting cloud. This sunshine seems likely to grow brighter, inasmuch as the patronage of the half-rate trains is steadily increasing. Each road now appears to be enjoying a fair share of the business.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's personally-conducted World's Fair excursion of last Saturday was the banner excursion of the kind thus far run out of New-York. It reached Chicago in two sections carrying 965 excursionists.

Commissioner Farmer said yesterday that while the passenger traffic to Chicago had been uncommonly large in July, the business of the trunk lines to the Southwest, including Cincinnati and St. Louis, for the same month had shown no falling off. Speaking of the allegations that scalpers were successfully "working" some of the trunk lines with the one-way coupon of the half-rate excursion tickets to Chicago, Mr. Farmer said: "It is undoubtedly true that scalpers have handled some of these excursion tickets. They have drummed up a certain line of trade and obtained bunches of tickets on the statement that they represented parties of excursionists. But the railroad companies generally have refused to co-operate or aid the scalpers whenever they have been found out. There have been instances where scalpers were stopped at the gates on their way to their trains and absolutely refused recognition as the representative of their so-called "parties." The railroad officials insisted that each passenger should have his or her own ticket, and the scalper, who of course was on the lookout for the return coupons, was permitted to board the trains only as an individual ticket holder and on condition that he did not molest or accost the other passengers.

"I do not believe that any railroad company running trains out of New York to Chicago desires to handle the class of business that the scalpers offer. Much of it is of an undesirable character. The ticket purchasers are not immigrants, but many of them are of a class that would be likely to make travel in an ordinary day coach unpleasant. Certain of the roads threaten not only to have nothing to do with business offered by scalpers, but to refuse to allow scalpers to ride on their trains."

CHANGES IN CENTRAL TRAINS.

Two Fast Chicago Trains Withdrawn—The Exposition Flier Remains.

With the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago, the New-York Central Railroad put on two new fast trains between New-York and the breezy hamlet by Lake Michigan. One was the World's Fair special, leaving here at 12 o'clock noon, and the other was the "Exposition (twenty-hour) Flier." These were in addition to half a dozen other first-class trains sent out by the New-York Central to Chicago.

Owing to the financial depression and the abundance of cheap excursion trains the demand for first-class transportation has not come up to the expectations of the railroad men. The New-York Central management in consequence determined to withdraw two of the Chicago trains. The success of the "Exposition Flier" precluded the withdrawal of that speedy train, therefore it was resolved to give up, for the time being, the New-York and Chicago limited leaving here at 10 o'clock A. M. and the new World's Fair special leaving here at 12 o'clock noon. The corresponding trains out of Chicago are, of course, also discontinued.

Two other trains are withdrawn, viz., the Cincinnati and St. Louis express, leaving here at 8 o'clock P. M., and local train No. 25, which connected at Albany for points west. The new arrangement went into effect last Sunday.

The New-York Central will continue to run eight trains daily out of New-York for Chicago and other points west. These will include the Chicago fast mail, the day express, a World's Fair special leaving at 1 P. M., the Southwestern limited, the "Exposition Flier," North Shore limited, fast Western express, leaving at 6 P. M., and the Chicago night express.

A PROSPEROUS SHOWING.

Annual Report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for its thirty-fourth fiscal year, which ended on the 31st of last May, has just been issued in pamphlet form. It makes a prosperous showing. The number of miles operated during the year was 4,273; the gross earnings were $32,709,747.15; operating expenses and taxes, $22,293,153.20; net earnings, $10,416,593.95; income from other sources, $350,000. Total net revenue, $10,766,593.95.

The net interest on bonds amounted to $5,786,683.99, which, deducted from net revenue, leaves $4,979,909.96; amount of sinking funds paid, $200,200; total net income for the year, $4,779,709.96; dividends declared, $3,906,561.50. Surplus, $873,148.46.

The transactions on construction account during the year involved the expenditure of $4,827,499.

President Marvin Hughitt says: "Concluding steps are in progress at the time of issuing this report and are expected to be fully accomplished during the present season, whereby the railroad, property and franchises as well as the duties and obligations of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company now practically assumed by the Chicago and Northwestern in virtue of ownership, will be formally transferred, taken over, and united by merger to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and become an integral part of the property comprised in its system."

A Party to the Erie Suit.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has been made a party defendant to the suit recently brought against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company by Trenor Luther Park. The order was granted by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday on the petition of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which holds a mortgage on the Erie Company's property, securing bonds to the amount of $36,097,000. The purpose of the suit is to protect the holders of the bonds in all of their rights under the existing receivership. Judge Lacombe's order is not designed to affect in any way the work of John King and John G. McCullough as receivers of the Erie.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—F. J. Whitney, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railway, has sent out a circular notice that on Aug. 22, Sept. 12, and Oct. 10 a series of harvest excursions will be run by the Great Northern from its Eastern terminals, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and West Superior, to Graceville, Breckenridge, Fergus Falls, and points west and north in Minnesota and all points in North and South Dakota. Rates will be one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets will be limited to twenty days from date of sale, with stop-over privileges en route on the going journey only.

—The shop hands of the Reading Company in Reading, Penn., received notice yesterday that on and after to-day they will work nine hours instead of ten hours a day. They were put on five days a week two weeks ago. The latest order reduces the time to four and a half days a week. Track hands and work trainmen will also be reduced to nine hours.

—The office of C. S. Lee, Division Passenger Agent of the Santa Fé, with headquarters at Denver, has been abolished; also that of C. F. Zimmerman, Colorado Freight Agent. Both men leave the company's service. The city office at Colorado Springs has also been abandoned.

—A half-fare rate has been made by the Eastern trunk lines for the Grand Army encampment in Indianapolis next month. Tickets will be good until Sept. 5 going and until the 16th returning.

—Owing to business depression, and the consequent lack of travel, the Northern Pacific will, on Aug. 27, withdraw the fast mail train put on June 5.

—The Union Pacific agency in Pittsburg will be closed to-day. Passenger Agent Milbourne is transferred to New-York.

—A second track between Cincinnati and Springfield and Indianapolis is to be built by the "Big Four."

—There will be a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines in this city next Tuesday.

—The New-York Central's half-fare excursion train to Chicago took out 138 passengers yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Sale Under Foreclosure at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom.

Bryan L. Kennelly had the only sale of the day yesterday at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. It was a sale under foreclosure of mortgage, Charles J. Breck, referee, of the property 237 East Forty-fifth Street north side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue. The lot is 25 by 100.5, and there is a five-story brick tenement with store upon it. The amount due on the judgment was $12,881. Judge James M. Fitzsimons became the purchaser at $18,000.

For to-day there are three sales on the programme, all at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. They are as follows:

By Clarence Ladd Davis, referee, foreclosure sale, Boulevard, west side, 74.11 feet north of West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, vacant lot, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $11,062.52.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $804.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, three suits, Henry W. Johnson, referee, 362, 364, and 366 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, beginning 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story flats, each 25 by 100, party walls. Due on each judgment, $20,677.63.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

Plans and specifications were registered during the past week in the Building Department for the erection of thirty-six new buildings, involving a total estimated cost of $475,000, and also for alterations to be made to thirty-two various structures at an expense of $72,000.

Yesterday plans were filed for the following new buildings and alterations:

By Frederick Schmidt, lessee, for a two-story stone-front stable at Eighty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, $1,500.

By Hannahutt Young of 15 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, for a one-story frame structure on the east side of First Avenue, north of Thirty-fifth Street, $4,100.

By Jane E. Cusack of 206 President Street, Brooklyn, for a seven-story brick factory at 84, 86, 88, and 90 Market Slip, $50,000.

By Julia Greenfield of 484 College Avenue, for a two-story brick stable on the east side of College Avenue, south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, $6,500.

By Marie J. Collins, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling at 2,452 Valentine Avenue, $1,500.

By Julia Crawford, alterations to a five-story brick factory at 32 East Twenty-third Street, $7,000.

By Elizabeth L. Zborowski, alterations to a five-story brick storage warehouse at 333 Fifth Avenue, $10,773.

By J. & C. Levy, alterations to a five-story brick flat at 295 Fifth Avenue, $2,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 14.

Monroe St, 175; Levi Rosenthal and wife to Annie and Rachel Levy	$10
Lot 31, s s of Vandewater St, adjoining lands of Michael Merritt, 18.1 ft front; James Goodwin to Agnes E. Goodwin	1
Christopher St, n s, 86 ft e of 4th St, 22x75; Charles E. Bogert to Mary J. Bogert	1
Monroe St, 19 to 23; Hulda Wittner to Joseph Hahnesand	104,500
2d Av, s w corner of 24th St, 74x97.1; Margaret Mulvaney to Thomas J. Mulvaney	1
26th St, n s, 120.10 ft e of 4th Av, 20.10x98.9; Thomas J. Colton to Elizabeth A. Colton	5
8th Av, 312 and 314, also 260 West 26th St; Thomas Canary and wife to Henry C. Miner	1
77th St, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Thomas C. Edgar and wife to George C. Edgar	32,000
87th St, n s, 177 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Delancey W. Ward to William V. Leary and wife	1
84th St, s s, 222.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Vincent P. Travers and wife to Amelia R. Vigouroux	10
87th St, n s, 177 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Annie V. Leary to Delancey W. Ward	1
94th St, n s, 236 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.8; David M. Levy to Ray Celler	1
Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 68th St, 50.5x100; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Andrew Ewald	30,000
77th St, s s, 330 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Michael Coffey to Elise Lotze	32,000
Park Av, e s, 50 ft n of 18th St, 50x100; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another	85,000
1st Av, w s, 110.8 ft s of 88th St, 20x100; William V. Leary and wife to Delancey W. Ward	1
Same property, Delancey W. Ward to William V. Leary and wife	1
Park Av, e s, 50 ft n of 80th St, 50x100; Jonas Weil and wife and others to Leopold Kaufman	85,000
2d Av, w s, 62.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x80; Bernhard Steinberger to Sophie Blaut	1
44th St, n s, 495 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Henry W. Putnam and wife to Phœbe H. Robinson	1
73d St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Margaret Mulvany to Sadie M. Mulvany	22,000
97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; Cornelius Daly to James D. Putnam	1
123d St, n s, 342 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Emilie S. Thackston and husband to Alexis D. Caldwell	10,500
Lexington Av, w s, 61 ft n of 14th St, 20x42.10; M. Halliday and wife to Annie Larner	14,000
99th St, n s, 133 ft e of West End Av, 14x100.11; Frank L. Smith and wife to Belle H. Lawson	1
99th St, n s, 118 ft w of Boulevard, 18x100.11; same to same	1
Riverside Av, n e corner of 113th St, 50.11x85.3; Almerin M. Smith to A. H. Smith and another	12,500
171st St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Sarah Hefford to Sarah Robertson	1
161st St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; James Robertson to Sarah Hefford	1
143d St, s s, 120 ft w of College Av, 60.6x irregular; Anna Kreutzberg to Samuel Cohn	11,500
136th St, n s, 471.10 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Philip Bohnet to Eva M. Rapp	1
Washington Av, e s, 80 ft n of Quarry Road, 40x21.10x18x63; Frank Finn and wife to Mary Kemmy	3,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Abrahall, Frank, to W. T. Lahey; s s of 71st St, e of West End Av, demand	$3,000
Benedict, Henry W., and wife to H. G. Boddie; Arthur Av, s e corner of West Farms Road, 1 year	4,000
Cuneo, Antonio, and wife to H. D. Potter and another; w s of Mulberry St, s of Bayard St, 1 year	16,000
Coffey, Michael, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 77th St, w of 2d Av, 3 years	18,000
Cash, Alexander, and wife to Mary E. Andrews; n s of 75th St, w of Columbus Av, 1 year	10,000
Dellon, Annie V., to A. T. Dellon; n s of 87th St, e of 10th Av, demand	4,000
Dolan, Timothy J., to William Lennon; e s of Mapes Av, n of Samuel St	500
Ewald, Andrew, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; e s of Amsterdam Av, s of 68th St, 2 years	18,000
Fischel, Jacob, and wife to V. W. Campbell and others; e s of Ludlow St, n of Delancey St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	50,000
Fischel, Jacob, and wife to Sender Jarmulowsky; e s of Ludlow St, n of Delancey St, 1 year	5,000
Govers, Sarah, to the North River Insurance Company; n s of 114th St, w of 3d Av, 1 year	2,500
Goodwin, James, to James Goodwin, Jr.; n s of Vandewater St, Lot 31, 3 years	2,500
Hill, Thomas, to Alexander Stewart; e s of Park View Terrace, n of Wellesley St, 1 year	500
Halmesand, Joseph, to Hulda Westner; n s of Monroe St, e of Catharine St, 1 year	9,000
Jacobs, Edward, to Jacob A. Cantor; 674 8th Av, 1 year	6,500
Kaufman, Leopold, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; e s of Park Av, n of 80th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	44,000
Kiely, James F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Melrose Av, s w corner of 162d St, 1 year	2,500
Lucy, Henry, and wife to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Perry Av, s of Scott Av	1,000
Lotze, Elise, to Michael Coffey; s s of 77th St, w of 2d Av, 3 years	2,000
McCormick, Mary, and another to W. J. MacDonald; 1st Av, s w corner of 70th St, 3 years	5,300
Miner, Henry C., and wife to Thomas Canary; s s of 26th St, e of 8th Av, and n s of 25th St, e of 8th Av, 1 year	40,000
McCormick, Mary, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, s w corner of 70th St, 1 year	12,000
O'Leary, John, and wife to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 107th St, e of Lexington Av, 3 years	3,500
Rust, Meta E., to Martin Rust; 10th Av, s w corner of 28th St, demand	4,300
Sierichs, Heinrich, and wife to Amanda Wolff; e s of Orchard St, n of Rivington St, 3 years	1,500
Smith, Alfred H., and others to Fleming Smith; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 113th St, 1 year	8,000
Schuman, Charles W., to H. A. Schermerhorn and another; s s of 3d St, w of Greene St, 1 year	25,000
The Church of St. Rose to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of Delancey St, e of Cannon St, 1 year	38,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

145th St and Edgecombe Av; William G. Leeson against William J. Murphy, owner and contractor	$2,921
68th St, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 150 ft front; New-York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Duncan C. McKinley and James B. Gunn, owners and contractors	1,490
West End Av, 92d St, n e corner; same against John C. Heney, owner and contractor	125
Morris Av, e s, entire front between 154th and 155th Sts; Louis Nassivera against Mary Algie, owner and contractor	200
Rivington St and Allen St, s e corner; Bradley & Currier Company against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor	2,651
Same property; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against same	125
Rivington St and Ludlow St, s e corner; Abraham Silverson against same	3,800
Same property; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against same	1,128
Same property; George Pfister against same	145
Wooster St, 137 and 139; Harris Friedman against same	390
Same property; Louis Bossert against same	3,906
Rivington St and Ludlow St, s e corner; Louis Bossert against same	4,843
Same property; Patrick Larkin against same	900
Same property; Andrew Brose against same	5,810
Rivington St, 69 to 73; same against same	2,075
Allen St and Rivington St, s e corner; Harris Friedman against same	350
Rivington St, 137 and 139; same against same	300
Wooster St, 223 to 229; Patrick Larkin against same	1,300
Wooster St, 137 to 141; same against same	1,550
Same property; Andrew Brose against same	3,570
Same property; George Pfister against same	345
149th St, 529 East; Joseph O. Clement against Maria Padulo, owner; Francisco Padulo, contractor	1,100
Montgomery St, 12; Hyman Saltzman against Solomon Alter, owner; McFarland & Co., contractors	31
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; Theodore Westing against Salvatore Panella, owner and contractor	750

Real Estate at Auction.

BY ORDER OF AND UNDER THE DIRECTION of Joseph A. Ward and Edward B. Lord, executors under the last will and testament of Rachel Ward, deceased,

D. B. KEELER, Jr., AUCTIONEER,
will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
in front of the Monmouth Park Hotel,

On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1893, at 1 P. M.,

All those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises situate on Town Neck and fronting on Parker's Creek, in Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J.

First tract, having a WATER FRONT OF 1,917 FEET and a frontage on SILVER SIDE AV. OF 434 FEET, more or less, and on which is a DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLE. The tract contains 14 82-100 acres of land.

Second tract, on opposite and northerly side of SILVER SIDE AV.—PART WOODLAND—containing 4 11-100 ACRES OF LAND. IT IS WITHIN THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE of LITTLE SILVER STATION, (C. R. R. of N. J.,) THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE TO MONMOUTH PARK. It has a frontage also on the main road to Long Branch via Pleasure Bay and DISTANT FROM PLEASURE BAY ONE AND A HALF MILES, both by ROAD OR BY WATER.

Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
9 Pine St., New-York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WEST SIDE HOUSES and flats. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d St. 9th Av. and 104th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartment Buildings.

59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av.

Madrid, Lisb n,
Cordova, Barcelona,
Granada, Salamanca,
Valencia, Tol sa.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.
Also Agts, "Hawthorne," 59th St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET
in the fire-proof building
501 5TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.
Magnificent suite, comprising entire second floor.
RENT, $2,500.
Could be fitted up in two apartments.
Also smaller suite, $750.
Elevator, Steam Heat, Attendance, &c.
MEALS SERVED ON PREMISES.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE ST. GEORGE APARTMENT HOUSE, STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct 1.
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 Bible House.
We have no branch office.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Hotels.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist with other work; or as parlormaid; city or country; best reference. Address H. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 215 East 28th St., first floor. M. Mc.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork in a small private boarding house. Call or address 351 West 43d St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent women, one as first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking; other as good chambermaid; will assist with washing or ironing, or in kitchen; city or country; good city reference. 129 West 19th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; understands all branches; take care of milk and butter; very reliable; best reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; city preferred; best city references. M. L., care Durrell, 241 West 35th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; city or country; good baker; assist in washing and ironing; good reference. 113 West 15th St., rear, 1st floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and baker; entrées, creams, jellies, ices; do coarse washing; city or country; first class city reference. J. W., 239 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; also courses of dinners and entrées; country preferred Summer and Winter. Address N. B., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; a steady country place preferred. 2,605 8th Av., between 138th and 139th Sts.; ring Mrs. Clancy's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent cook in private family; best reference. Address A. M. H., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as a good cook and laundress in a private family; best of references. 229 West 35th St., top floor.

COOK.—French; in private family; city or country; moderate wages; good reference. Address E. Hourol, 265 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and housekeeper to a Roman Catholic priest; country preferred. Address B. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a competent American woman as cook and laundress; city reference. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a competent cook; boarding house preferred; good reference. 213 West 36th St.; ring once.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart young woman to go out by the day to do any kind of work; is a good laundress and housecleaner; city reference. Call or address Mrs. Fagan, 209 East 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Frenchwoman for general work in American house by the day; speaks English. Address 161 West 26th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER OF UNDOUBTED ABILITY in cutting and fitting is now disengaged; would go by the day or week; city or country; terms moderate; best references. Address E. S., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; will go to the country. 514 West 43d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl to do general housework in small private family in flat; is clean and tidy; good cook and baker; best city references. Call for a week at 247 East 21st St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young English Protestant; good biscuits, muffins; fair laundress; or would wait on table or take care of children; years' references. 396 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework, cooking, washing, and ironing; first-class city references. 220 East 56th St., Room 16.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 217 East 84th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl, lately landed, for housework in private family. Call at 443 West 32d St. Mrs. Lindstrom.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored woman for general housework in flat; sleep home. 217 West 20th St., rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling abroad or country; good home preferred and high wages; first-class reference. Address Agathe, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND COMPANION.—Speaks French, German, and English; capable; in private family; also would take care of growing children. Address Jewelry Store, 1,416 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman; hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best of references. Call, two days, E. G., 202 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisienne; hairdresser, costumer, travel; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Suisse as maid and companion for young girls or elderly lady; excellent seamstress; references. Address L. G. H., 341 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 117 West 26th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By a North German as nurse to grown children and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging. Address A. P., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Work by the day; dressmaking and family sewing and curtains. Mrs. Moore, 46 West 66th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—By competent young man in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; will make himself useful; is willing and obliging; best city references. Address William, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address S. J., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; is faithful, trustworthy, and perfectly reliable; eight years' first-class city reference. P. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; German; as first-class coachman in private family; city or country; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; first-class city reference. P. Seidelman, 68 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced, single, Protestant man; reliable; to take full charge of any gentleman's establishment; thorough horseman; careful driver; highest references; last employer can be seen. A. T., care J. M. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for his coachman; married; Protestant; experienced city driver and competent; will be highly recommended in every respect. Apply to 24 Exchange Place.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; thoroughly competent for care of gentleman's stable; references for sobriety and trustworthiness; willing and obliging. Address G. D., 644 6th Av.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—By a respectable young man, 29, in private family; best references from the last place. Address Garbard, 168 Waverley Place.

COACHMAN.—German; married; wife first class dressmaker; understands his business thoroughly and has best city references. Address Coachman, 335 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—German; understands his business thoroughly and has best city reference. Address Otto, 39 Monroe Av., New-Brighton, S. I.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; no children; aged 45; Swiss; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouses, graperies, roses, pinks, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; under glass and outdoors; sober and reliable; to take charge of gentleman's place; good references. Address Gardener, P. H., 17 Reynolds St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; first-class experience in private establishments; growing of roses, orchids, vegetables, and the work on a gentleman's place; twenty years' practical experience; English. Address Godfrey, 206 West St.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands the business; greenhouse, fruits, and vegetables and care of a gentleman's place; is strictly sober and industrious; good city reference. Address Gardener, Box 200 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; experienced in vegetables, fruit, and flowers and care of greenhouse; best of reference. Address C., Box 215 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in private family; can come well recommended. Address Charles Baldwin, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET, OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By young Englishman; age, 27; height, 5 feet 8 inches, and of a respectable appearance; understands his business; can be well recommended. Address S. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADIES, EARN YOUR OWN PIN MONEY at Home.—Old and young can do it; purely mechanical; no experience necessary; call at once. Etruscan Art Company, 30 East 14th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

AUDITOR—CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.
Wanted, by a large manufacturing corporation with varied and extended interests, to act as chief accountant and auditor, a person of large experience, well attested capacity and skill, and of the highest character. Apply, by letter, to X. Y. Z., care E. Lincoln, No. 156 Broadway.

We Set You Up in Business.

No peddling or canvassing. We furnish you goods on credit, also FREE thousands of catalogues and circulars for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer. You can do a mail-order business and make hundreds of dollars. Write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for sample catalogues and circulars and full instructions how to go to work at once. MUSIC AND NOVELTY COMPANY, X 553, Battle Creek, Mich.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS.—August 3, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to be opened August 22, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock, noon, August 22, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., a quantity of hardware, glass, paints, sand, twine, canvas, hammock duck, flax ravens, dry goods, wire, belting, lumber, tools, tool steel, metals, packing, hose, manila hemp, Russian hemp, oil, alcohol, tar, pipe, soapstone, soap, sea coal facings, ship and boat equipment, and 602,000 pounds cable iron. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. THOS. J. LASIER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Surrogate Notices.

LOCKWOOD, SAMUEL—Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the Hon. Augustus N. Weller, Surrogate of the County of Queens, in the State of New-York, made and filed the 28th day of July, 1893, that whereas the undersigned intends to apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Samuel Lockwood, late of Flushing, in said County of Queens, deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,667 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be issued to the undersigned.

Now, therefore, all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of the said Samuel Lockwood, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the Hon. Augustus N. Weller, Surrogate of the County of Queens, at his office in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, New-York, on or before the fifth day of September, 1893.—Dated July 28, 1893.

THOMAS S. LOCKWOOD.

au1-2aw4wTu&F

Instruction—City Schools.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS. Young men and women prepared for business professional studies, and citizenship. Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c. Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular. GEORGE GUNTON, President, 34 Union Square, New-York.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master. Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.—Sherman Square.
Miss Graham at home after July 1.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK. Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS CROIKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 3. Circulars sent on application. 21 East 74th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASANTLY situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

A SUMMER AND WINTER SCHOOL FOR young boys; 29th year; best references. C. M. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

Law Schools.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, &c., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Excursions.

LONG BRANCH BOATS.
SHREWSBURY RIVER ROUTE.
ELBERON AND PLEASURE BAY leave foot of Jane St., N. R., (5 blocks below 14th St.,) and Battery Pier, near Barge Office, for Highland Beach, Seabright, Little Silver, Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, and Branchport.
CHANGE IN TIME TABLE COMMENCING AUG. 10. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M., 2:35 P. M.
Returning, reach New-York about 7:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 10:00 A. M.
Battery Pier, 10:20 A. M.
Battery Pier for passengers only.
Excellent facilities for passengers, horses, carriages, and freight of all descriptions. No freight received Sundays. Longest, cheapest, and most delightful sail out of New-York.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION
VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
SATURDAY, AUG. 19.
$17.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. $17.00
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Special train of elegant modern Day Coaches will leave
Foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M.
Foot of West 42d Street, 10:10 A. M.
For tickets, time tables, and information apply at any West Shore Railroad ticket office.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SHOHOLA GLEN,
$1.—ROUND TRIP—$1.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1893.
LEAVE CHAMBERS ST., 9:30 A. M.
LEAVE 23D ST., 9:25 A. M.
LEAVE JERSEY CITY, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Glens 5:25 P. M., five hours at the Glens, home by 8:30 P. M.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.
6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional train on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,
Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines.
Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.
LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR,
AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

"THE NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—
FROM PIER 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M.
40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
—EVERY WEDNESDAY—
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Glens, 6:00 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARA M. UNDERHILL and William J. Underhill, her husband; Edward T. McIntyre, and Charles H. Lindsley, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 24th, 1893.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Clara M. Underhill and William J. Underhill: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 4th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City and County of New-York, in said State, on said 4th day of August, 1893.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

au8-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH TEDESCO, Leon Tedesco and Abram Tedesco, plaintiffs, against RICHARD OPPENHEIMER and Harlem River Bank, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22d, 1893.

SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City.

To the defendant, Richard Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city.

SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City. au1-1aw6wTu

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday,
FOUR GREAT
FESTIVAL DAYS.
Full announcement to-morrow.

PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
AND
GRAND FIREWORKS
Every Evening Except Sunday and Monday.

E-L-D-O-R-A-D-O
A big sensation nightly—Miss Lizzie Valdi's terrific dive from an eighty-foot tower in
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S | RECONSTRUCTED | KING SOLOMON.
Balloon ascension and daring parachute leap daily at 5. Admission, 25c. and 50c. West 42d St., West 14th St., (electric cars,) Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. Ferries.

GARDEN THEATRE. TO-MORROW NIGHT.
RETURN TO AMERICA OF
LOIE FULLER, (La Loie.) and Mr. ROBERT GRAU'S American Celebrities organized in Europe. Mr. Barter Johns, Musical Director. Sat. Mat. Seats now on sale.
ALICE SHAW, FLORENCE LEVEY, ISABELLE URQUHART, CARRIE DANIELS, MAY BRUCE, FLORENCE THROPP, GUY STANDING, and OLGA BRANDON.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St. (Also Daly's Theatre, Leicester Sq., London.) Under the sole management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
MONDAY, AUG. 21.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
First appearance in America of
CLEARY'S FRENCH COMPANY.
Specially selected in Paris for the performance of L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.
Box office sale opens Wednesday at 8 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GRAND SUCCESS.
Eugene Tompkins's
BLACK CROOK.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
SECOND WEEK—7TH ANNUAL SEASON.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | LETTARBLAIR.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | LETTARBLAIR.
Evenings 8:15. Matinées Saturday only at 2.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. at 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
The wonderful success of the season,
PAN JAN DRUM. | DE WOLF HOPPER AND HIS MERRY COMPANY.

STAR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT,
MR. LAWRENCE HANLEY
in "THE PLAYER."
NIGHTS, 8:15; MATS., 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mats. Mon., Wed., & Sat.
GUIBAL AND GREVILLE.
THE BOXING KANGAROO.
Operetta, Vaudeville, Novelties.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Saturday matinées at 2:15.
THE NEW SOUTH.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 39th St.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
30 American and European Stars. 30

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Special weekly rates to families.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-YORK.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches.
For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases.
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Finest Summer Resort in America.
Pure Water, Pure Air, Perfect Health.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Proprietor.
H. P. C. JOHNSON, Manager.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE NOW OPEN.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.—Direct by rail to house, (no staging,) less than four hours from New-York; extensive improvements; music, telegraph office, livery; elevation 2,200 feet; malaria and hay fever unknown. Send for circulars.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE "CASTLE"
AND COTTAGES,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
A delightfully cool Summer resort, high elevation, and a magnificent view of the Hudson River. Open during September. J. W. ALMY, Manager.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

LONG POINT HOTEL, ON SENECA LAKE, N. Y., opens June 24; accommodates 250 guests; a most charming place; 30 acres of shaded lawns and groves; send for descriptive catalogue; prices reasonable. New-York office, 65 Wall St., Room 4.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.—THIRTY minutes from Long Island City; extra large rooms, with board; boating, fishing, surf bathing, fine view of ocean; references. Apply to Holmes Cottage.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
SALISBURY, VERMONT. Now open.
Accommodations for 250 guests. Fine lake and stream fishing. Full orchestra entire season. Complete livery, boats, &c. ALBERT C. HILL, Mgr.

Europe.

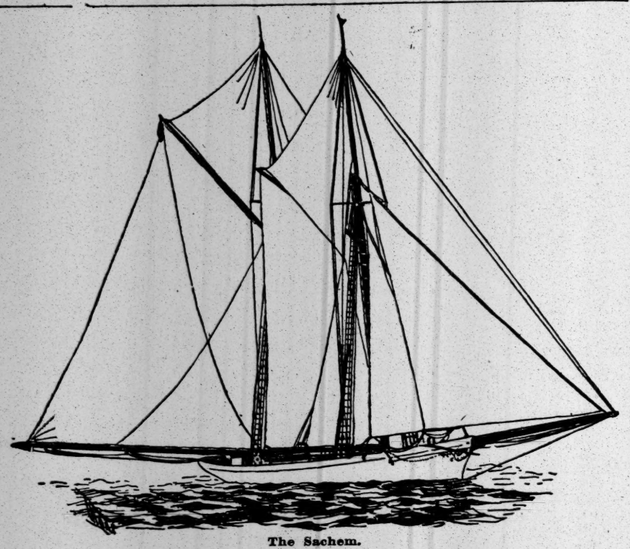
ENGLAND.—TO LET, FURNISHED, BY THE month, in a part of London, a house suitable for a small family; three reception, four bed, one bath room; three excellent servants; further particulars from the owners, now in New-York State. Address M. Q., Box 185 Times.

THE VIGILANT'S FAST RUN

SHE BEATS BOTH THE JUBILEE AND THE COLONIA.

At Last the New-York Yacht Club Fleet Was Favored with a Breeze and a Lively Sail Was Had to Vineyard Haven—The Bristol Boat Did Better Work Than Before on the Cruise and Won Easily—The Constellation and Lasca Led Among the Schooners.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 14.—The run of the New-York Yacht Club's fleet to this port to-day was a fairly successful one, although there was no windward work and nothing but running and reaching. The Vigilant, Jubilee, and Colonia of the cup defenders made a lively race, which was finally won by the Vigilant, with the Jubilee second. The Constellation, Lasca, and Shamrock were the winners in the schooner



The Sachem.

classes. The Katrina and Queen Mab placed wins to their credit, and the Harpoon beat her old antagonist, the Wasp.

The wind at the start was fresh from the north-northeast, but it flattened out after a few of the leading yachts had passed Vineyard Sound Lightship, and then came in from the southwest, and finally freshened to a good sailing breeze, which brought the racers flying up the Sound to a fine finish.

The Vigilant seemed to do better than in any of her previous trials. She stood up well to her work in the strong breeze, crawled away from the others when the wind lightened, and drew further ahead in the run down the wind, with spinnakers set. Altogether she seemed a very slippery boat, and her admirers are jubilant over the showing she made.

It is still an up-and-up fight between the big boats, and the Astor Cup races promise to be the most interesting of the cruise.

To-morrow's programme is for a run to New-Bedford, with a fairly early start. Newport is then to be made Wednesday, and the Astor Cups raced for Thursday and Friday, and, if need be, Saturday.

There was a nice fresh breeze coming from the north when the fleet got under way from Newport this morning. Only racing yachts and steamers went out to the start. Nearly all the other yachts had gone on to the Vineyard and were waiting the arrival of the flagship with the rest of the squadron. Shortly after 10 o'clock the May anchored off the Benton's Reef Lightship, and the yachts manœuvred for positions for the start.

The arrangements for the start had been changed, and, instead of sending the big sloops off first, the smaller sloops went over the line; then the schooners were started, and the handicap gun for the schooner class was the preparatory signal for the big cutters. The first gun from the flagship was fired at 10:05. Ten minutes later the sloops all crossed in a bunch. They went over on the port tack in this order: Hildegarde, Huron, Wasp, Queen Mab, Bedouin, Katrina, Carmita, Eclipse, Wayward, and Jessica. All except Hildegarde and Wasp carried jib topsails.

The Wasp was going like a flash. She worked through the lee of the Huron and was soon second boat. The Queen Mab, too, was moving very fast and had the best chance of the whole cruise so far to show what she could do. At 10:20 a gun gave the handicap time for the start and the starting signal for the schooners. Ariel, Mr. Hill's slippery little schooner, was first over the line, going well. Messrs. Clark's handsome yacht Aloisea, well handled, came next. She was followed by Mr. J. E. Brook's Lasca, and Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes's Volunteer. Mr. Harry F. Gillig's Ramona came next, and then the famous old schooner Dauntless, owned by Mr. Caldwell Colt, sailed over the line with everything drawing well. She carried a maintopmast staysail.

Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant's big schooner Palmer was the next over, followed in order by Mr. Bayard Thayer's Constellation, Mr. Warren Fales's Nesaera, Mr. W. C. Whitney's Tampa, Mr. Willard Ward's Shamrock, and Mr. Amory Gardner's Mayflower. Then came the cutters. They had ten minutes to get over the line, and began to manœuvre for positions. The Jubilee was to the southward of the line, while the Colonia and Vigilant were loading under the shore. The three boats came together near the line, the Jubilee forcing the Vigilant about and getting the windward position. Capt. John Barr had miscalculated, though, and had to stand to the leeward end of the line. Capt. Hansen was only a little better off, as the Vigilant had to follow the Jubilee. The Colonia, with "Hank" Haff at the helm, was left in the windward position.

As the gun was fired all three broke out jib topsails and went over the line, the Colonia away to windward, then the Vigilant and Jubilee. They were laying well over in the fresh breeze, which had hauled to the north northeast, and the lee rails were well down. At every little extra puff the Vigilant would lay down until the water boiled over her deck.

The Colonia held her own for a time, but the Jubilee seemed to be falling away. The run was to Vineyard Haven, thirty-seven knots away. The yachts left Vineyard Sound Lightship on the port hand. The Colonia and the Vigilant had it nip and tuck, and then the Vigilant drew ahead a little. At West Island the Vigilant was about 100 yards in the lead, the Colonia was to windward of her, but the Jubilee had worked across the wake of the Colonia, and although away astern, held the windward position. The three cutters went very fast and soon hauled up on the others in the fleet.

When half way over the course to the lightship, or after about an hour's sailing, the wind began to die out. The Vigilant was still leading, and, as the breeze lightened, continued to draw away from the Colonia. This is the time taken at the Vineyard Sound Light:

Vigilant, 12:15:30.
Colonia, 12:21:55.
Jubilee, 12:22:50.

It had been a reach the whole 17 knots, and for two-thirds of the way they had sailed in a fresh breeze. The Vigilant had covered the distance in 1:40:30, the Colonia's time was 1:46:55, and the Jubilee's 1:57:50. So the Vigilant had beaten the Colonia 6 minutes 35 seconds and the Jubilee 7 minutes 20 seconds.

In spite of the wind dropping, the time made was very fast and averaged twelve miles an hour.

As the lightship the Lasca led the schooners, Ramona was next, and then came Alcæa, Constellation, Dauntless, Volunteer, Tampa, Shamrock, Ariel, Mayflower, and Nesaira. Katrina led the sloops, followed by Huron, Queen Mab, Bedouin, Hildegarde, Wasp, and Carmita. The Wasp was about a quarter of a mile ahead of the Boston fin boat after passing the light. The schooners Lasca, Ramona, Alcæa, and Constellation headed up toward Cutty Honk, where the wind seemed to be fresher. The Lasca and Ramona got the best of the breeze and then stood out on the Sound. The Alcæa and the Constellation got becalmed and lost considerably.

The Vigilant followed the same tactics. When well under the land the wind died out and the boats were becalmed. The wind then came in from the southwest—a light sailing breeze. Capt. Haff, on the Colonia, was about the first to see it, and went about to meet it. The Jubilee followed, and then going about again both eased booms to port and set their spinnakers to starboard. By this trick the Colonia and Jubilee gained considerably on the Vigilant, but when the Vigilant got the breeze she drew away again. At 3 o'clock the breeze had reached all the yachts, and they were making good headway, all with spinnakers set.

With a constantly freshening breeze, the yachts slipped rapidly along the south side of the Sound and did some fine sailing. The Vigilant slowly increased her lead, while the Colonia passed the Jubilee and was second boat until almost to the finish. Then the Jubilee, as spinnakers came in around the west chop, slid by her again and finished a few seconds ahead.

The finish was a rattling one and a suitable ending to a pleasant run and finely-fought race.

The summary:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Dauntless	10 21 40	4 46 35	5 24 55	5 24 55
Constellation	10 22 36	4 08 26	5 45 50	5 43 59
Yampa	10 23 35	4 59 33	6 35 58	6 33 46
Ramona	10 21 30	4 15 50	5 54 20	5 51 46
Palmer	10 22 08	Did not finish.		

THIRD CLASS.

Volunteer	10 21 21	4 26 19	6 04 58	6 04 58
Alcaea	10 20 57	4 14 34	5 53 37	5 53 00
Lasca	10 21 02	3 54 55	5 33 53	5 32 36
Mayflower	10 24 45	4 44 47	6 20 02	6 16 52
Miranda	10 25 00	Did not finish.		

FOURTH CLASS.

Ariel	10 20 18	4 35 47	6 15 29	6 15 29
Shamrock	10 24 10	4 47 21	6 23 11	6 14 55

SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS.

Katrina	10 16 29	4 15 20	5 58 51	5 58 51
Bedouin	10 16 21	4 50 28	6 34 07	6 31 32
Huron	10 16 10	4 38 53	6 22 43	6 16 45

FOURTH CLASS.

Wayward	10 19 05	4 46 03	6 26 58	6 26 58
Hildegarde	10 15 43	4 47 10	6 31 27	6 31 14
Queen Mab	10 16 23	4 41-50	6 25 28	6 20 51

SIXTH CLASS.

Wasp	10 16 13	4 38 47	6 22 34	6 22 34
Harpoon	10 18 33	4 36 53	6 18 20	6 18 12
Jessica	10 20 00	4 49 45	6 29 45	6 32 46
Carmita	10 16 35	Did not finish.		

FIRST CLASS.

Vigilant	10 35 00	4 05 52	5 30 52	Not m'd
Jubilee	10 35 00	4 16 34	5 41 34	Not m'd
Colonia	10 35 00	4 16 45	5 41 45	Not m'd

CLASS EIGHT—YACHTS RACING ALONE IN THEIR CLASS.

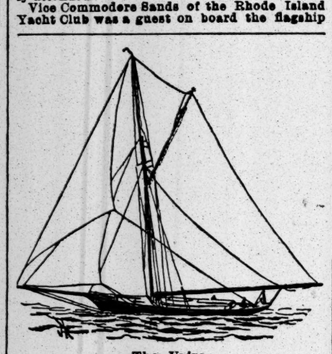
Eclipse, sloop	10 17 02	5 13 33	6 56 31	6 56 31
Nesaera, schr	10 23 05	4 58 27	6 35 22	6 28 25

Winners are: Schooners—Constellation, Lasca, and Shamrock. Sloops—Vigilant, Katrina, Queen Mab, and Harpoon.

The fleet in this small harbor to-night looks much larger than it did in Newport, and it really makes a most creditable showing.

Mr. Ogden Goelet gave a reception this evening on board the White Ladye and it was largely attended.

Vice Commodore Sands of the Rhode Island Yacht Club was a guest on board the flagship



The Uvira.

to-day. His cutter Uvira has been racing off and on with varying success, but has not been raced seriously.

The Alcæa's people are looking for some windward work, and hope they will get it before the cruise is over.

Walter Abbott of Boston is a guest on board. The boat was second in her class to-day.

NAVAHOE DROPPED OUT.

The Britannia Won the Royal Albert Cup off Southsea.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club of Southsea, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is Commodore, took place to-day. The Albert Cup was the prize for yachts above forty rating. The Navahoe, Britannia, Satanita, and Calluna were the boats in this class that started. The course was from a mark boat off Southsea to and around the Nab Beacon, then to and around the West Middle Buoy and back to the mark boat. The course was sailed over twice. There was a good sailing breeze.

The Satanita was the first away, followed by the Navahoe, Calluna, and Britannia in the order given. This order was maintained without material change until the Nab Beacon was rounded. The yachts then set their spinnakers, and the Britannia soon took the lead, with the Navahoe following close behind her.

The Britannia finished first. The Satanita was second. The Calluna ran ashore, and thus lost all chance of winning. The Navahoe gave up the contest some time before the race was finished.

The Britannia sailed the first round in 2:06:01, the Navahoe in 2:11:17, the Satanita in 2:23:04, the Calluna in 2:52:09.

In the middle of the second round the Satanita took first place, but the Britannia soon caught up. The Navahoe, which had lagged far behind, gave up the race before reaching the West Middle Buoy. The Calluna went ashore near Osborne Bay. Toward the finish the wind was very light. The Britannia won in 6:41:34; the Satanita's time was 6:43:48.

Full reports, illustrated, of the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will appear every morning in "The New-York Times." Newsdealers will visit the fleet every day with ample supplies of "The Times."

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Vision, Mr. Clarence McKim; Aquilo, Mr. George A. Thayer; Shearwater, Mr. H. B. Walcott; Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg, and Oneida, Mr. E. C. Benedict. Schooner yacht Enigma, Mr. George R. Chisolm.

Passed West—Steam yachts Fedalma, Mr. Edward M. Brown; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew, and Vamoose, Mr. W. R. Hearst. Schooner yachts Fleetwing, Mr. Joseph R. De La Mar, and Emerald, Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Sloop yacht Sanshee, Mr. A. H. Scribner. Cutter yacht Chispa, Mr. Frank L. St. John.

Sloop yacht Vindex, Mr. George Bullock, was hauled out on John P. Hawkins's ways to clean and paint.

The Irma T. Finished First.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Four yachts started to-day in a race for a silver water pitcher, given by the Shrewsbury Yacht Club, to be sailed for by Class D boats. This was the third race, the other two having been won by Clinton James's Undine and Forman Smith's Irma T. The pitcher was to become the property of the yacht winning it the most times. The entries in to-day's race were the Undine, Irma T., John Wagner's Shrewsbury, and George Gillig's Tip Top. The wind was extremely light and from an unfavorable quarter. The Tip Top withdrew. The Irma T. finished first in 3:36, but the judges declared it no race, as the time limit was 3:30. The Undine was the second yacht home. The judges have called the race for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

GREETING TO MRS. A. M. PALMER.

Informal Reception by the Professional Women's League.

When Mrs. A. M. Palmer, fresh from her ocean voyage, walked into the rooms of the Professional Women's League, of which she is President, yesterday afternoon she received an enthusiastic greeting.

A number of floral offerings from members of the league were placed around her chair and set off to advantage her handsome Worth gown. Mrs. Palmer was in her usual buoyant spirits and full of new plans and suggestions for the league's advancement.

Russian iced tea, ice cream, and cake were served to all visitors by a bevy of pretty members, and, after several songs and recitations, which are a feature of the league receptions, Mrs. Palmer chatted with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"One thing that struck me forcibly while abroad," she said, "was that we found so few Americans. They have actually abandoned Switzerland on account of the extortion to which they were subjected by the hotel keepers last year during the period of the cholera epidemic in Germany and France. The scarcity of American tourists in other parts of Europe is due to the unsettled financial conditions here, it was said."

Theatrically, London is exceedingly dull, Mrs. Palmer said. Nearly all the current attractions there are of the vaudeville order. As an evidence of the hold this style of performance has gained on the public, she related how, at an entertainment given on board the steamer coming over, an excellent recitation was received with lukewarm applause, while the audience grew wildly enthusiastic over the latest music-hall ditty.

Mrs. Palmer will remain at her beautiful home in Stamford, Conn., until she leaves for the World's Fair in September.

Among those present at the tea were Mme. La Blanche De Merio, "Aunt" Louise Eldridge, Mrs. Marie Merrick, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. Robert Maitland, Mrs. R. Steiner, Mrs. Sol Smith, Miss Addison, Mrs. Louise Rial, Miss Annie Haines, and Miss Olive Gates.

TOO FAT TO MAKE A VISIT.

So One Applicant for Office Wrote to Collector Kilbreth.

Collector Kilbreth had many callers yesterday. Among them were Timothy J. Campbell, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Congressman Ryan, and Capt. John White of Boston.

Besides the visitors at the Custom House who saw the Collector, there were many others who visited the establishment in the hope of discovering easy ways to get into office. Among them were a number of women, for whom the post of Inspectress seemed to have a great attraction.

The rush for office has some relieving features. Among the applicants is a person who wrote a letter giving a very good excuse for not calling in person. Being very fat, he explained, and being averse to moving about in hot weather, he must ask to have his case argued by mail as far as possible.

One of the applicants yesterday made a careful investigation of the limits of the civil service classification, and decided that he preferred to become assistant cashier, that office being one of those outside the classified service. The duties of the office were explained to him and he decided to compromise by putting in an application for a job as messenger.

Private Secretary Smith is enjoying the experience of meeting gentlemen who would like to succeed him, and who, not knowing him, insist on discussing their chances with him.

VALUES HIS WIFE AT $10,000.

Morris Davis Has Sued Nathan Kersh for Alienating Her Affections.

Nathan Kersh of 173 Stanton Street was arrested yesterday, on an order of Judge Gierich of the Court of Common Pleas, and is held in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail, in an action brought by Morris Davis, a human hair dealer, of 194 Stanton Street, to recover $10,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Annie Davis.

Davis charges that his wife, under the influence of Kersh, stole $560 and some jewelry from his safe, and, with this money to pay expenses, eloped with Kersh, they visiting Philadelphia and the World's Fair. They returned from Chicago July 20, and Kersh, not content with having robbed Davis of his wife, tried to injure his business by setting up in the human hair trade himself at 173 Stanton Street.

Davis says the couple have been living as man and wife. He produces the affidavit of Bertha Niepoment, a boarder at 173, in proof of his allegation.

Kersh, in his defense, states that he had lived with Mrs. Davis merely as a boarder. Mrs. Davis herself states that she had been married fourteen years, but had finally procured a "rabbinical divorce." She denies robbing her husband's safe, saying she did not even know the combination.

Unsettled Law Point in Her Favor.

Julia E. Barringer, who some months ago had a loan agency in Fourteenth Street, and who was found guilty of dishonestly getting possession of $2,000 belonging to her bookkeeper, Zacharias V. Spinosa, was sentenced to four years in the Woman's Prison at Auburn by Recorder Smyth yesterday. Because of the lack of a ruling bearing upon the admission of certain oral evidence in a case of the kind, the Recorder said the prisoner would be remanded to the Tombs in $4,000 bail, pending a decision touching upon the point not fully covered.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

THE FRENCH PANTOMIMISTS.—Mr. Cleary's company of French pantomimists arrived on the Normandie yesterday, and rehearsals of "L'Enfant Prodigue" will begin at Daly's to-day. The pantomime will be produced at that house next Monday evening, under the management of Ariel Barney, and a great feature will be made of the music. The sale of seats for the opening performances will open to-morrow morning.

LOIE FULLER'S "AGGREGATION."—It is pretty certain that Loie Fuller and her company will be received by a brilliant audience at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, the first day's sale of seats being unusually promising. Quite a line was formed at the box office before it opened yesterday, and there was a steady sale all day long.

CHARLES BURNHAM.—Acting Manager Charles Burnham, one of the most deservedly popular theatrical men of the city, is back at his old office in the Star Theatre, ready for the season's campaign. Mr. Burnham's health improved greatly during his vacation, and he is now as full of energy and spirit as ever.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" AT THE FAIR.—In the open-air performance of "As You Like It," at the World's Fair, on Actors and Poets' Day, Rose Coghlan will be the Rosalind, Stuart Robson the Touchstone, Lotta the Audrey, and Alexander Salvini the Orlando.

C. D. MARIUS, the London comedian and stage director, who is to stage Rice's production of "Venus," arrived on the City of Paris and superintended yesterday's rehearsal at Palmer's.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

.....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at.....o'clock to-day of the newsdealer at.....

.....

The reason assigned by him was.....

.....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

MERRY DAYS FOR FIREMEN

ALL IN READINESS FOR THEIR CONVENTION BY THE SEA.

Coney Islanders Will Give Them a Hearty Welcome—Many Thousand Delegates Expected from New-York and Neighboring States—Harry Howard, the Veteran, to be One of the Division Marshals in the Grand Parade—Programme for the Four Days' Convention.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 14.—The advance guard of New-York State's army of firemen began to arrive here to-day, but the grand invasion will not commence until to-morrow morning, when the twenty-first convention of the State Firemen's Association will be opened. The promises that the event would be the greatest in the history of this noisy city by the sea now seem certain of realization, for "the men who run with the machine" are coming on by thousands, according to the latest advices.

It will be a merry four days during which the convention will last, with a minimum of routine convention business and a maximum of fun. Coney Island is dedicated to frolic and sport. The spirit of it is in the air, and the evidence of it is found in hundreds of means for enjoyment which it offers. In all of these the firemen will be privileged to indulge to their hearts' content, for they will be the guests, with the entire resident population as the hosts.

Those who have the convention in charge are particularly pleased with the large delegations of firemen who are coming on from other States than New-York. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania

The Arch of Welcome.

will all send large delegations to join in Friday's grand parade, in Wednesday's great banquet, and in the races and drills for prizes on Thursday and Friday. The enthusiasts insist that there will be at least 25,000 visiting firemen here, and the more conservative make estimates almost as large.

Not more than 200 of the visitors arrived to-day, and they were so quickly lost sight of in the usual Summer-day crowd as scarcely to be noticed. Only one "machine" came on. That was a nickel-plated and white enameled hose carriage from Peekskill, as delicately fashioned as a racing sulky. To-morrow morning, when the various departments begin to arrive in large bodies, they will bring with them hundreds of pieces of fire-fighting apparatus, old-fashioned and new, which in themselves will form a show worth coming far to see.

The firemen nurse their machines as carefully as a trainer nurses his racehorse. This is especially true of the old-timers, the veteran volunteers, in their care of the antiquated engines and hose carriages which are dear to them because of their associations. They never tire of rubbing them up with oil.

The entire island is now radiant in its decorations. On every building, from the biggest hotels down to the smallest Frankfurter sausage sandwich stands, bunting and flags are displayed.

King John Y. McKane says his people have "done themselves proud," and when King McKane expresses approval of what Coney Islanders have done they are content.

The great arch on Surf Avenue, just in front of the headquarters which have been established for the Executive Committee, is the most conspicuous of all the decorations, and is really a handsome affair, with its festoons of flags and figures of firemen and fire apparatus. The native islander gazes upon it with admiration akin to awe. The shouter for a dime museum that rests just beneath its shades has a tone of doubt in his voice when he begs the passing throng to "step in and see de greatest show on de island," for he knows that this triumphal arch, with its inscription of welcome, is now a greater show than the one for which he is shouting.

The Coney Island Athletic Club, where the sessions of the convention are to be held, and where the firemen who have taste for such sport will have an opportunity to see some prize fighting before the convention closes—and with which District Attorney Ridgway will not interfere, of course—is very finely decorated, as is the Sea Beach Palace Amusement Hall, where the banquet is to be held. The headquarters of the Coney Island Fire Department and the big railroad stations have decorated without stint.

In spite of all the excitement here that the next four days will witness there is an unusual quietness to-day. The regular visitors miss something and few of them can understand what it is until they are told.

What is missing is the shouts of the hundreds of fakirs who ordinarily run petty swindling games along the streets, such as the plate game, the ring game, the wheels of fortune, &c., where the gullible are in the habit of paying 10 cents or a quarter of a dollar in an effort to get a prize that they have not the slightest chance of winning. All these have been ordered to stop business until after the convention by King McKane, and King McKane's orders on Coney Island are obeyed without question.

"We do not want our friends the firemen to be victimized by these fellows," said Mr. McKane yesterday. "The fire boys, as a rule, know how to take care of themselves, but these little swindling games look so innocent that anybody is likely to be caught by them. With thousands of firemen here, all bent on having a good time, these swindlers would reap a big harvest. It is just as well to let the boys spend their money for something that they will get some benefit and more pleasure out of, so I have ordered all these games stopped."

So the firemen will not be told by the fakirs that "if you don't spec'iate you'll never git rich." The voice of the tempter has been stilled, but the unusual quietness that this has caused in the West End is in part relieved by the shrill cries of several hundred small boys, who have descended on the island with "the only official souvenir and badge." This "only official souvenir and badge" must have been devised by a committee with great fertility in designing, for it takes as many forms as there are boys selling it. There are firemen's hats and firemen's shirts, and firemen's speaking trumpets, and miniature pieces of fire apparatus, and about everything else that could possibly suggest the fireman or his work.

During the entire convention the David's Island Band will give afternoon and evening concerts on Surf Avenue. The first of these was given yesterday afternoon. In fact, there will be a surplus of music in the air all the time, for scores of bands and drum corps will be brought here by the visitors.

As organizations arrive they are supposed to report at once to M. P. Ryan, the Secretary of the Executive Committee. Ryan is, perhaps, the busiest man in America just now. He feels himself to be responsible for the success of the whole convention, as it was very largely through his labors that Coney Island was selected as the place where it should be held. He was one of the committee of three sent on to Niagara last year to get the convention for the island. He says he talked personally to 10,000 firemen on that occasion.

Mr. Ryan is the schoolmaster of the island. He was born in Tipperary thirty-eight years ago. He has been teaching school for fourteen years on the island, and in that time his pupils have increased from 35 to more than 400. He was teacher of languages in St. Leonard's School, Williamsburg, before he came here. He is assistant foreman of the Atlantic Hook and Ladder Company and has been with the Fire Department since it was organized, seven years ago.

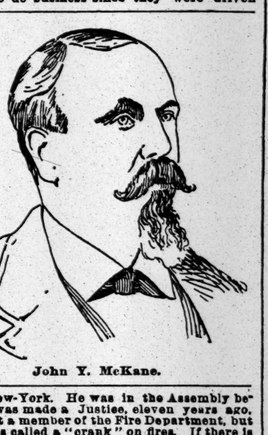
One of the most interesting characters who will be seen in the parade is the veteran Harry Howard, who will marshal the First Division. Howard served actively in the New-York Fire Department for twenty-five years, and is probably known by name to more people than any other fireman in the country. He is now seventy-one years old.

Harry Howard was born in Manhattanville, and was adopted when a youngster by Mrs. Sarah Charlesworth Howard, who always treated him as if he were her own son. He began to "run with the machine" when he was only thirteen years old, and he went through all branches of the service until, in 1857, he was elected Chief Engineer. He was obliged to retire in 1860, his great exertions having brought on a stroke of paralysis.

Howard has always been active in politics. He has been in the Legislature, in the Board of Aldermen, and was Receiver of Taxes. There is a full-length portrait of him hanging in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, representing him as Engineer in Chief of the Fire Department.

As a fireman Howard was always known as an "A No. 1 hustler," who could keep his men working like Trojans.

John Y. McKane's name is so closely identified with all that concerns Coney Island that people who have for years read of "the King of Coney" will be glad of a chance to see him at the head of the Citizens' Committee in Friday's great parade. McKane's power is almost as absolute as a one-man power can be. He is the Chief of Police and the Supervisor of the town



John Y. McKane.

of Gravesend. This latter office makes him the Chairman of all the local governing boards.

There are many people who do not like John Y. McKane's style of running things, but there are not many who know the man himself who do not like him. From a boy who toiled on the Gravesend farms for about 4 cents a day he has worked himself up to his present position of power and wealth. He is fifty-one years old. He has led in every movement looking toward the development of Coney Island. Fourteen years ago there was no police force here, and all the "ugly mugs" and gamblers in the country found it a haven.

McKane organized a volunteer police force of ten men. Then he issued an order that anybody found on the streets after 11 o'clock at night, except a resident, would be arrested. He carried out the order, too. Such arbitrary action is quite in accord with the character of the man. That order is not enforced now, and McKane says it is not necessary that it should be, for now there is a regular police department on the island, and the statement is made that the number of robberies and assaults committed in a season is not as great as the number often committed in a single day in the old times.

McKane is credited with the power to handle the local vote to suit himself. At any rate, it is a fact that when President Harrison was elected he turned a Democratic majority of 1,500 into a like Republican majority. Last election he turned the majority back into the Democratic column. He has notified the Reception Committee for this convention, in a letter accompanying a check for $500, that he has $5,000 more ready to help in giving the visitors a good time, if it is needed.

Marching in line with King McKane will be Police Justice R. V. Newton and Sheriff John Courtney. Newton is best known as a patron of the sports, particularly of horse racing and prize fighting. He owns a string of racers and is President of the Coney Island Athletic Club, where the prize fighters have found opportunity to do business since they were driven

John Y. McKane.

out of New-York. He was in the Assembly before he was made a Justice, eleven years ago. He is not a member of the Fire Department, but is what is called a "crank" on fires. If there is a fire on the island, Newton will surely join the men at the ropes of one of the engines and work with the crew throughout.

Sheriff Courtney of Kings County, who will be the Grand Marshal of the parade, has always been interested in the Fire Department, in which he did long service as a volunteer.

There will be hundreds of other men just as interesting among the thousands who will participate in the convention. They will all receive proper recognition.

To-day the only thought of the local firemen is to see that all the visitors shall be made comfortable when they arrive. Hotel keepers are bringing down carloads of cots and bedding from New-York. Many of the residents have placed extra beds in their houses, and will tender these to visitors with whom they are personally acquainted.

The official programme of the convention has not yet been received from the printers, but its main features will remain as they were given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week:

Tuesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., opening session of convention, Coney Island Athletic clubhouse; 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., convention.

Wednesday, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., convention; 4 P. M., banquet to delegates and distinguished guests, Sea Beach Palace Amusement Hall.

Thursday, Aug. 17, 10 A. M., prize drill; 11 A. M., hook and ladder races; 2 P. M., hose races; 3 P. M., prize drill; 5 P. M., young ladies' swimming match from Hotel Brighton to Balmer's Pavilion, distance one mile.

Friday, Aug. 18, 9 A. M., hand-engine contests, first-class; 10 A. M., hand-engine contests, second class; 1 P. M., grand parade; 8 P. M., pugilistic contests between Pat Cahill and Jim Sullivan and John Cattanach of Providence and Steve O'Donnell of Australia, Coney Island Athletic Club arena.

The Task of Congress.

"We are now tabulating the propositions made from all parts of the country as to the solution of the financial difficulty," said Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"The number is large. They come to all the Senators at the rate of about 120 each mail. All classes and conditions of men send them. They embrace about all the possibilities.

"The friends of free coinage in the Senate are able to hold their ground against those who favor unqualified repeal of the Sherman act, and they will hold it until some compromise is agreed to."

De Witt C. Blair Off for the Fair.

Mr. De Witt C. Blair leaves New-York Wednesday to join his family, which is located at the Hotel Windermere, opposite the State buildings' entrance to the World's Fair.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLEADING FOR MRS. SHANN

HER COUNSEL SAYS SHE WAS A DUTIFUL MOTHER.

Efforts to Exculpate Her by Showing that John Shann Kept Bad Company and Had Vicious Habits—He Took Medicine Before She Knew He Was Ill, Concealing His Condition from Her—Abundant Testimony that the Relations of Mother and Son Were Affectionate.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Mattie C. Shann faced the most disagreeable part of her long trial to-day, when the defense opened and called witnesses to show the dark side of her dead boy's character. She had just dried her eyes from continuous weeping because of the touching deathbed scene that Capt. Woodbury Holt had described to the jury as part of his opening address for the defense. John had died in his mother's arms and had bidden her an affectionate farewell.

To sustain the theory of the defense that Shann's primary trouble was induced by chronic mercurial poisoning, the companions of his several debaucheries were called and allowed to tell about his habits and his haunts. Justice Abbett was at first adverse to the admission of this evidence, but, for the want of legal light, he allowed it to go in, announcing that if he found it not proper he would call the jury's attention to it when he made his charge.

The defense started badly both in the character of the evidence submitted and the witnesses they used, two of them turning out to be convicted criminals.

Capt. Holt opened the defense after the noon recess by a half-hour address. It was a strong and forcible opening. He said that the defense had nothing to conceal. He would give with all faithfulness the story of the innocent, and show that the woman at the bar was not a murderess. In his analysis of the theory of the State he said a motive for the crime was given. It was to get possession of $2,000 insurance money. The State then proceeded to show that Mrs. Shann had the opportunity to administer poison because she attended to the wants of her sick son.

Touching on the mysterious visit of the three men, the State was trying to make capital out of the fact that she had made no outcry nor alarmed the house when she knew that these suspicious men were with the body. This he explained by the fact that she was reasoned into the belief that they had a right there. He admitted that whoever had removed the viscera had a motive for doing it.

The defense was so well satisfied with the evidence of the chemical experts secured by the State that he had dismissed chemical experts that he had intended to put on the stand, being satisfied to rely on the statements of Prof. Wormly and Prof. Cornwall. The evidences of the chemists tended to show that John Shann died of mercurial poisoning, but it did not connect Mrs. Shann with it. It could be shown that all that was discovered was administered by Dr. Bergen in the form of calomel.

Capt. Holt declared that in the search for motives other persons could be taken into consideration besides Mrs. Shann. Frank Borden, the insurance agent, who was in the employ of the insurance company and had recommended John Shann, had cause to feel anxious after the development that followed his death. His position and usefulness to that company were threatened. He among others had something to hide, because he had not served his employers as well as he should in recommending a bad risk.

It must be remembered that the State insisted that in this case there was something to hide. The State said it was poison, the defense said it was disease. Why had the insurance agent notified Mrs. Shann of the investigation with an admonitory "Burn this not." Dr. Bergen had something to hide. He was an officer of the insurance company, and had passed John. Even after the disemboweliment, Bergen said the death was caused by gastritis. Gough, the man who wandered about without a name, was interested in saving his company the payment of the sum demanded by the policy.

Capt. Holt then eloquently touched upon John's relations with his mother. They were as tender as could exist between mother and son. He died leaning on her arm, and said with his last breath, "I am going now."

Dr. Horace G. Wetherill of Trenton was the first witness called at the morning session by the State as a medical expert. The long hypothetical question read originally to Dr. F. V. Cantwell was read to Dr. Wetherill, and he was asked from the facts presented in it to give an opinion as to the cause of John Shann's death. Capt. Holt objected to the question. The court ruled against him and allowed an exception. At one point Capt. Holt made an objection to a part of the question because the evidence of Dr. Cantwell showed other conditions.

Justice Abbett checked him at once and said: "The counsel is quoting from the cross-examination of the physician and not the direct examination."

"We ask for an exception," said Capt. Holt.

"I will not allow it when evidence is being misstated to the court."

The defense having exhausted objections to the question, Dr. Wetherill was pressed to give his opinion, and he said: "The death of John Shann was caused by some irritant poison, and, as considerable mercury was found in tissue, it was caused by mercurial poison. It was a case of chronic poisoning."

Dr. Wetherill denied that he had any part in forming any of the hypothetical questions of the State. Notwithstanding Holt was continually objecting to the hypothetical question of the State because of its length, he asked a hypothetical question for the defense which covered about 1,000 words and embraced all the symptoms of the case and the manner of the treatment. The State objected to its introduction because it presumed on facts not proved by the previous evidence.

The court permitted it to be introduced on cross-examination. Dr. Wetherill answered by saying:

"If the counsel want me to say that John Shann died of the loss of blood and starvation I will say that he did."

Dr. Arthur K. McDonald, a Princeton physician, was called. He knew John Shann. He is an examiner for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He examined John Shann twice, on Nov. 4 and Dec. 8, 1892. He examined him for blood poisoning and found no traces of it. He appeared to be strong and wiry. He was under weight for his size. He informed the company that his height was characteristic of the family.

Harriet B. Gray, a sister of Mrs. Shann, visited the house nearly every day that John was sick. She said that the relations between mother and son were natural and affectionate.

Mrs. Ella Updyke, a half sister of Mrs. Shann, was also a frequent visitor and much in the sick chamber. She also saw many evidences of their affectionate relations. Mabel Shann assisted her mother and was constantly in the room. She never heard John complain of the medicine.

Mrs. Mamie Kelly of Philadelphia, the daughter of Mrs. Shann, who has been faithfully attending her during the trial, was the next witness. She said she was not physically strong. She spent from Jan. 6 to Feb. 22 at Princeton and returned to Princeton on March 22 because of a telegram that John was dying. She was questioned as to the administration of the medicine, and a new fact was brought out. She saw John take pills a number of times. He kept the box in the kitchen. Since his death she has found the box of pills on an upper shelf of the kitchen cupboard. She identified the box. She asked John what he was taking them for and he said: "Never mind, Mamie, it will be all right."

Mrs. Kelly also testified as to the kind attention of his mother. On March 28 his mother, in consultation with Dr. Bergen, asked him to tell her what was really the matter with John. Dr. Bergen replied that John was suffering from gastritis, and after

PAGES 9-10. TUESDAY, The New-York Times. AUGUST 15, 1893. PAGES 9-10.

HIS FIGHT AGAINST CORDAGE

NEITHER MR. BALCH NOR TRUST OFFICERS IN COURT.

John Good's Possible Interest in the Legal Movements Begun by His Employe—Thought in Some Quarters that a Plum Is Expected to Drop from a Shaken Tree—Review of the Relations of Mr. Balch with the Trust and the Charges He Has Brought Against It.

Police Justice Grady expected the parties in the criminal proceedings for perjury in the case of E. B. Balch against James M. Waterbury, Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., Frank E. Wall, and G. Weaver Loper of the National Cordage Company to appear before him in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. There were sufficient reasons why they did not do so. Mr. Balch is in Chicago, where he has spent much of his time lately for John Good, in whose employ he is.

The absence of the Cordage Company officials was due to the fact that no summons to appear has yet been served upon them.

Ambrose H. Purdy, Mr. Balch's lawyer, said that the case would not be delayed longer than necessary. He expects to force Mr. Waterbury and his associates to answer to the charge of perjury in a court competent to inflict a penal sentence. This implies a reference of the case by Justice Grady to the Grand Jury. As the charge of fraud preferred against the same persons by Henry Allen, the broker, may engage the attention of the Grand Jury, John Vincent, Mr. Allen's attorney, sent yesterday for the papers in Mr. Balch's case. His purpose was to see if it would be advisable to join the two complaints. He will probably decide this question in a day or so.

When the Cordage Company dispensed with Mr. Balch's services, Mr. John Good gave him employment. He said he did so because he wanted a man trained in the cordage business. Mr. Balch's training had consisted of an engagement for two years with the National Cordage Company as private secretary to Elisha M. Fulton, with whom also he resided, having previously served as tutor in Mr. Fulton's family.

He had brought proceedings in New-Jersey against the Cordage Company several months before he entered Mr. Good's office. Since then, however, he has kept up the fight with the pertinacity of a man with large resources, employing expensive counsel and acting otherwise like one who had not only a principle to maintain but the cash to see him through. Outside of court proceedings also everybody who met him in Wall Street knew he was "gunning for the Cordage Trust."

Basing his predictions on his charges of dishonest management made in court, he foretold the collapse of the trust when the stock boomed at nearly 150. When it dropped to 10, a good many people wished they had heeded his advice.

Meanwhile Mr. Good's utterances in the newspapers were interesting. He owed nothing to the trust, and was quite willing to let the public know it. His business as a cordage-maker had naturally not been helped by a trust organized to cut prices below cost, according to Mr. Balch's showing. When the crash came Mr. Good stood ready to absorb the trust property, if he could do so upon his own terms. With his patents and the trust's plant, he said, there would be as much profit in cordage as ever. Since then he has apparently been waiting for the plum to drop, while Mr. Balch shook the tree.

The question down town is whether Mr. Good has not already secured the fruit; or, at any rate, brought it within plucking reach. A definite answer to that question would relieve much of the doubt regarding the sincerity of Mr. Balch's step in moving against his former employers.

Mr. Balch's ownership in the stock of the National Cordage Company consists of thirty shares, having a par value of $3,000, but worth in yesterday's market $247.50. His appeals to the courts were inspired, however, he says, not by the virtual confiscation of that small holding, but by his inability to get possession of one-sixth interest for which he had contracted in the stock of the Elizabethport Cordage Company. When this company went into the trust, trust stock was issued for it to the amount of $2,225,000, making his share in cordage common stock $370,000. If he could have handled that stock when cordage sold at 150, he argues that it would have been worth to him $500,000. Its present value, the stock still being out of his possession, is not much more than 5 per cent. of that comfortable fortune. He thinks the trust officials responsible for the sacrifice of the 95 per cent. and wants them to make good this loss to him.

Out of this intention to stand up for what he calls his rights, he has ventured into legal entanglements which promise to turn full light upon Cordage operations, whatever they may do for him.

His first suit against the Cordage Company was to compel the delivery of his share of the stock that had been issued to pay for the Elizabethport property. His share of that stock had been put in the hands of a trustee who refused to make delivery to him, he said, on the ground that the stock was to remain in a pool and was not under any circumstances to be put upon the market.

It developed in this proceeding that Elisha M. Fulton had objected to the delivery of any stock to Mr. Balch, claiming that the interest in the Elizabethport property which Mr. Balch thought he had bought did not belong to the man from whom he had bought it, Mr. Fulton's son. This declaration roused the ire of Mr. Balch, who appealed to Mr. Fulton's son to make good his contract. The son had gone to Montreal, but he returned to this city and the matter was arranged so that 200 shares of stock went to the credit of Mr. Balch. Then the trustee appointed under the original agreement said he had been directed by Mr. Fulton to make a proper arrangement for the pooling of the stock, and to this Mr. Balch strenuously objected.

The result of these negotiations was that in April, 1892, Mr. Balch's connection with the National Cordage Company having meanwhile been severed, he applied to the court in New-Jersey for an injunction restraining the company from paying the dividends then declared, and also for an order to permit him to examine the company's books.

His application to restrain the payment of dividends was denied, the Court siding with the Directors that great injustice might thereby be done to the value of the stock and to stockholders, who had depended upon getting a dividend, according to the announcement. Mr. Balch then submitted his now somewhat famous affidavit, in which he entered into the details of cordage manufacture, and showed by a table that the company could not have been paying expenses, and hence could not possibly have earned a dividend.

In this affidavit he said also that Mr. Waterbury and Elisha M. Fulton had informed him from May, 1891, to November, 1991, that the company lost money every day, and at times as much as $2,500 per day. From this statement, and from what he knew of the company's business, he swore that he did not believe dividends had been paid to the Directors or other allied interests in the trust, but merely to the public who held comparatively small amounts of stock, and who were in this way to be baited into large purchases at high prices. This presentation of the case did not affect the decision of the court or interfere with the payment of whatever sum the Directors may actually have put out in dividends.

His application to examine the books of the company was also at that time refused. This did not discourage him, and he applied again and again, succeeding at last in securing an order to permit him to examine the books after receivers had been appointed. The criminal proceedings which he brought the other day show that, even with the order of the court permitting him to examine the books, he was able to have access to them for only three days.

Mr. Purdy said yesterday that he had extracted in that time enough from the books to help his case materially. The books are now in the hands of the receivers, who say that they will be busy with them for two or three weeks. On this account the court directed that Mr. Balch should deliver them to the sole possession of the receivers until Sept. 5, when he expects to again have them into his possession.

As receivers are officers of the court and the books are in that sense the property of the court, it is to be supposed that Mr. Balch will have an opportunity to examine them thoroughly, provided some accident does not overtake him.

The perjury proceedings are brought upon the affidavits of the officers of the trust, in which was made a general and explicit denial of Mr. Balch's assertion that dividends had not been paid out of earnings. Mr. Waterbury and his associates swore that all the money paid in dividends had been earned by the company. The affidavits which were signed by these officials were drawn in this State. That is the reason why the criminal proceedings are brought here.

When Mr. Balch examined the books he found, he said, references to certain contracts that had been made by the trust with a concern known as the National Syndicate, an organization which absorbed in some way certain profits of the trust and which was composed, so far as he can learn, of the men who managed the trust's affairs. Although he has called for those contracts they have been withheld from him upon the plea that the receivers need them for immediate use. If he can get possession of them he expects that they will form the basis for some of the most important disclosures yet made with regard to the Cordage Trust.

TEXAS GRAIN EXPORTS.

Misstatements Regarding Damage to Foreign Shipments Corrected.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—A New-York commercial newspaper recently printed the following:

"A Topeka dispatch reporting the confidence of Gov. Lewelling that he can divert the export trade from New-York to Galveston, if he can only induce the North and South railroad lines to make suitable rates, recalls this experiment and gives the following statement of its result: 'The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company two years ago attempted to establish a system of this kind. Rates were made, elevators were erected at New-Orleans and Galveston, and vessels were loaded. The first shippers found that their wheat and corn were damaged in transit in the tropics, and further shipments were abandoned.'"

This quotation was shown to President Reymershoffer of the Texas Star Flour Mills, which is a large exporter of grain and flour, and he said:

"There are no climatic difficulties in the way of using Gulf ports in Summer. The only difficulty is that we cannot get tonnage at that time of the year. The statement regarding the erection of elevators at New-Orleans and Galveston is false. The Atchison system has no business at New-Orleans, and as for the Galveston elevators, they were built by the wharf company and the Star Flour Mills and have capacity for 1,400,000 bushels.

"The first shipment of corn from this port was damaged in transit, but that happened twenty years ago, and was caused by loading it before it was properly cured. Two shipments from this port have been damaged in transit on the steamships Mutual and Bellingham. They were injured by sea water, and the damage was slight."

So far as grain shipments from this port being abandoned, the reverse is the case, and there are now three steamers on the way here which will load partial cargoes.

The exports of wheat, corn, and flour to foreign ports during the past twelve months, as reported by the Custom House, are as follows:

Wheat, 1,272,407 bushels	$920,261
Corn, 263,688 bushels	177,275
Flour, 31,499 barrels	151,127
Total	$1,248,663

THEIR MARRIED LIFE BRIEF.

Mrs. Bennis T. Smith Seeks Separation After a Month.

The Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilson married at the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church on July 10 of this year Bennis T. Smith, twenty-two years old, and Nannie M. Macgavock, a stylish-looking blonde, who gave her age as twenty-three. The witnesses were Mrs. Eva Cochran Wilson and William Vollhart.

Yesterday, a few days more than a month since the marriage, Mrs. Smith began an action in the Superior Court against her husband for a separation on the ground of desertion and abandonment, and she has instructed her attorneys to begin another action against Robert B. Smith of 104 West Seventy-fourth Street, the young man's father, for alienation of her husband's affections.

Young Mr. Smith and his wife are said to have first met in a concert hall. Mrs. Smith was living in a flat at 258 West Forty-third Street.

Robert B. Smith, the young husband's father, is prominently connected with such railroad corporations as the Lehigh Valley, the Reading, and the Pennsylvania Company. He objected to the marriage, it is said, and is now thought to be in Canada with his son, having started on July 24.

Up to Aug. 1 Mrs. Smith claims she had frequent and affectionate letters from her husband, in one of which he begged her not to bring a suit for divorce. She concluded, however, she said, that there was little use in clinging to a husband who could leave her after a fortnight's wedded bliss.

Mrs. Smith, when visited at her flat yesterday afternoon by a reporter, at first denied that any suit had been brought, but on the question being pressed she said: "The whole thing has been settled; there is no suit pending." She laughed when told certain accusations had been made against her character, and declined to discuss the matter.

MAY ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

Railway Telegraphers and the Chiefs of Their Order at Variance.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14.—The trouble between the Omaha Division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Grand Officers has about come to a head. The attorney for the division has in the last few days sent notification to the members of the Grand Executive Committee that unless that body signified a purpose before Aug. 24 of calling a special session of the Grand Division to try Grand Chief Ramsay, Past Grand Chief Thurston, and Executive Committeeman Flegel, application for the appointment of a receiver for the order would be made at Vinton, Iowa, the headquarters of the order.

The members here are confident that the presentation of the facts already sworn to in affidavits and published will be sufficient to cause the appointment of a receiver.

The Omaha division has looked upon the receivership move only as a last resort, it being the policy to secure a trial by the grand division composed of delegates from the local divisions. The local operators are not inclined to have the case come to trial before the Executive Committee, because one member of that committee, Mr. Flegel, is a defendant, while the other two members, A. J. Applegate and D. H. Garhart, have written letters denouncing in violent language the bringing of the charges against the officers.

Tore the Pickpocket's Clothes Off.

While an excited crowd was watching a fire in Division Street Sunday William Boley, twenty years old, of 200 Division Street, stole a silver watch from Jacob Finer, cloak cutter, of 60 Orchard Street.

Boley started to run after taking the watch and Finer rushed after him, shouting, "Stop thief!" A crowd of 200 people joined in the chase, and the pickpocket was caught in Orchard Street. Then the crowd of excited people tore his outer garments off and beat and kicked him. Boley finally escaped and sought refuge in a basement. A squad of policemen from the Eldridge Street Police Station rescued him with great difficulty, the crowd threatening to lynch him and following him to the station house.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Boley was held for trial.

Japanese Judge Visits a New-York Court.

A touch of Orientalism was lent to Judge Giegerich's Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon by the presence on the bench of T. Crizuka, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tokio, Japan, and one of the most eminent all-around jurists of his country. Mr. Crizuka has just come on from the World's Fair by way of Washington.

He is a pleasant-faced man of fifty, with short grizzled hair and intelligent black eyes that sparkle behind gold-rimmed spectacles. His Japanese Honor's English is not of the highest order, but he is a perfect French scholar. He has an enthusiastic appreciation of the legal institutions of this country, which he is spending his vacation in studying.

Suburban Homes on the Central.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has issued an attractive forty-page folder, with a valuable map, entitled "Suburban Homes North of the Harlem." It is designed to attract the attention of residents of New-York and Brooklyn to the beauties and advantages of that section adjacent to the great metropolis on the north as a place for permanent residence or a temporary Summer home.

Brief descriptions, with illustrations, are given of the desirable points of location on the Harlem and Hudson River divisions.

Clerk Rose Killed by a Train.

William J. Rose, aged thirty-four years, Committee Clerk of the Produce Exchange, was killed by a railway train near Woodhaven, L. I., on Sunday night. In taking a short cut to reach his home he tried to cross a trestle, and while he was upon it he was run down. It is supposed that in trying to get out of the way of one train he got in the way of another. Mr. Rose had been with the Produce Exchange for eighteen years. He leaves a wife and three children.

Miss Thomas Gets Another Writ.

Miss Clara Perry Thomas, whose intended husband, David J. Solomon, is now in Bloomingdale Asylum, obtained another writ of habeas corpus, directed against the Superintendent of the asylum, yesterday. The writ calls for the production of Solomon before Judge O'Brien this morning.

LIGHT DEMAND FOR CURRENCY

FEW BUYERS AND SELLERS IN MONEY BROKERS' OFFICES.

Small Bills and Coin Generally Command-ed Two and a Half Per Cent. Premium—Most of the Money Bought Taken Out of Town—Large Payments by the Sub-Treasury—The Assay Office Holds $62,000,000 in Gold Bars—Heavy Consignments of Gold from Abroad.

When business began in Wall Street yesterday morning, the demand for currency was lighter than it had been on Saturday, and the premium upon it was lower. There was less of a crowd in the offices of the money brokers, and, for the first time in a week, their trade in cash seemed to languish.

Up to noon the currency rate was in the neighborhood of 1½ per cent. for the bulk of the transactions, although a few were reported at a slightly higher figure. Then came an increase in the demand, and the rate promptly advanced. It went up to 3 per cent. before the close of business, although the premium generally paid by customers was 2½ per cent.

The premium paid by the brokers showed a corresponding variation. In the morning it was as low as 1 per cent. Spot gold was in great demand in the afternoon, but comparatively little was heard of engagements of coin in transit to this country.

The money secured from the brokers was largely for pay rolls in near-by places. A share of it was shipped to more distant cities where the currency scarcity is as great as it is in New-York.

The Sub-Treasury continued to pay out a large amount of cash on Government checks, those from the Assay Office for deposits of gold bars and foreign coin representing a large proportion of the total. These payments on checks yesterday reached $590,000, nearly all in gold coin, and $20,000 of the balance in silver. Exchanges were light, falling below $200,000. The Sub-Treasury's debt balance at the Clearing House—$269,000—was settled in gold.

Much of the cash obtained on Government checks finds its way to the money brokers. The checks themselves, in fact, command almost as great a premium as the money they represent.

The Assay Office now has on hand $62,000,000 in gold bars. Since the beginning of the month it has added $6,000,000 to its stock. Its statistics show that it has taken the greater part of the receipts during the present movement to this country. On June 30 its gold was worth $50,400,000, while on July 31 the amount had risen to $56,000,000.

One of the features of the day was the arrival of gold consignments from France. They came in on the steamer La Normandie, which had $208,000 in the yellow metal on board for Baring, Magoun & Co., and $107,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. The lots on the steamer Aurania from Liverpool, which got in on Sunday night, were delivered yesterday—$250,000 for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, $250,000 for the American Express Company, $500,000 for Drexel, Morgan & Co., and $100,000 for John Sinclair & Co. The steamer Ems, which sailed on Sunday from Southampton for this port, has on board $1,485,000 in gold. The Yucatan from Havana has $780,000 in Spanish gold.

Other cities than New-York are securing a share of the gold shipments. Boston dispatches say that that city either has received or has on the ocean $1,800,000.

The stamping of checks with the words "Payable through the Clearing House" has become pretty general, and the use of certified checks has naturally increased the scarcity of currency. One of the questions raised has been whether savings banks will accept checks from depositors. In some cases, at any rate, they receive only checks from New-York City banks, drawn to the order of the savings bank and duly certified.

Wall Street was full of visitors yesterday. They seemed to be well-to-do country people, bent on seeing all there was to see in the haunts of the bulls and bears. As a rule there were three women to one man in these parties. They climbed to the galleries of the Exchanges and walked about the Government Buildings, looking for evidences of Uncle Sam's millions. At noon a score of them settled themselves about the statue of Washington on the Sub-Treasury steps and took luncheon, in picnic fashion.

So many strangers were in town yesterday that the business of the Broadway cable line was reported to be 10 per cent. above the average.

BUCHANAN SENTENCED TO DIE.

Will Be Taken to Sing Sing and an Appeal Made in His Case.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the wife poisoner, was sentenced to die the week beginning Oct. 2 by Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. He will be removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing on an early train to-day.

When the prisoner was brought into court yesterday, to all appearances he was as cool and unconcerned as during his long trial. He looked somewhat pale, and when called to the bar rested his hands upon the railing and looked steadfastly at the Judge through the big eyeglasses he wears. About the only sign of nervousness was a slight trembling of the hand as he pulled viciously at the ends of his little mustache.

Recorder Smyth, who had spent much time on his decision denying a new trial in the case, said, in sentencing the prisoner:

"Buchanan, after what I believe to have been a fair and impartial trial, before a jury of very great intelligence, the trial beginning on the 20th of March last and continuing until the 26th of April, you were convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree. Since the trial I have examined the evidence with the greatest care and have carefully considered the points urged by your counsel, and I have been unable to reach any other conclusion than that the verdict was entirely justified.

"You have been convicted of the commission of a willful and deliberate murder. The motive was clearly apparent, and I regret to say that it was established by the evidence, that your motive was to obtain the property of a woman of bad reputation and to convert it to your own use. You married the woman, and at once set out to destroy her life, and you succeeded in doing it by the administration of poison.

"Nothing remains for the court to do but sentence you in accordance with the law. I therefore sentence you to suffer the penalty of death in the week beginning Oct. 2 in the manner prescribed by law."

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke, the prisoner's counsel, took the usual exceptions to the finding of the court in denying a new trial and to pronouncing sentence. He will make an appeal, and this will act as a stay.

Buchanan, when taken back to the Tombs, was transferred to Murderers' Row. When seen by a reporter he said: "I have very little to say. I have full confidence in my lawyers, and I think I will be granted a new trial. I hope the Warden will allow me at least five days here to settle up my affairs."

Sinclair's Record Against Him.

William Sinclair pleaded guilty on July 5 to attempted larceny, having broken the window of Leon Sachs's jewelry store at 8 Maiden Lane and endeavored to make off with some rings. When he came up for sentence Inspector McLaughlin happened on the bench with the Judge, and he thought he recognized in Sinclair an old offender. Sentence was suspended, and the Inspector began an investigation.

He had word from Scotland Yard that Sinclair was known in England and had already served four sentences there. An English photograph was sent back, and when it was compared with the prisoner the identity was established.

Sinclair was sent to prison for one year by the Recorder yesterday.

Capt. Cutts Released on Bail.

Capt. John Cutts, the Brooklyn war veteran, who is accused of having defrauded the city by collecting refund assessments without authority, was released yesterday from Raymond Street Jail under bonds of $3,000, by Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court.

Cutts's lawyer, William J. Courtney, argued that, as Lieut. Col. Clobridge was enjoying freedom under bonds, Cutts should also be allowed his liberty.

More Chinese on the Yucatan.

News reached the Custom House yesterday that the steamer Yucatan, from Havana, due to reach her pier to-day, had twenty-three Chinamen on board. Ten of them are on their way back to China. The others will have to go through an examination of their credentials and show that they do not belong to the class of laborers prohibited from landing.

Hickman Gets a Long Sentence.

Robert Hickman, colored, who pleaded guilty to mayhem, was sent to prison yesterday by Recorder Smyth for fourteen years. During a quarrel with Robert Jackson the prisoner bit off a piece of his opponent's nose. The section of nose was exhibited in court in a bottle of alcohol.

HESTER STREET ENJOYS A BATH.

Mulberry Bend Also Cleaned, and Both Will Be Kept in Order.

The Board of Health, the Street-Cleaning Department, the police, and the Fire Department made a combined attack yesterday on Hester Street and Mulberry Bend. When they got through, those two thoroughfares were no longer redolent with the various odors of stale fruit, flesh, and fish; they were no longer filled with a miscellaneous assortment of push carts and peddlers' wagons.

First, the police routed the push carts and wagons. Then Commissioner Andrews's carts came along by the dozen and carried off all the garbage and refuse. They were followed by squads of laborers, who swept the pavements until they were shiny with the accumulated grease and mud. After the sweepers came the firemen, who flushed the streets.

Last of all were twenty experts from the sanitary squad, who marched along sniffing to the right and the left and watching for stray watermelon rinds and vagrant cabbages and herring.

This wonderful transformation was not wrought without a good deal of excitement and indignant protest on the part of the hucksters and vendors. When Officer John Kenney of the Eldridge Street squad took his stand at Eldridge and Hester Streets it lacked three minutes of the hour set by the Board of Health for clearing the street. The street was then swarming with peddlers.

"Come, get out," said Kenney, waving his arms at an old Jew who was in the midst of a sale of pears. The Jew protested that his cart would not move. The officer took hold of the handle. Sure enough, the cart was anchored fast. An investigation showed that the peddler had chained and locked the rim of his wheel to the tailboard. The peddler giggled and then swore as the officer threatened him with arrest. Reluctantly he fished out the key from his pocket, unlocked the wheel, and moved down a side street amid the cries and jeers of a great crowd of his countrymen.

On another corner was a Jew selling calico wrappers. "That wheel is broke!" he yelled, as Kenney grabbed the cart. This statement soon proved to be erroneous, and the cart was hustled off. All along the street Kenney encountered prevarications, supplications, and protestations. The wheels of many carts had been removed and hidden in the tenements. One peddler, whose cart was surmounted by an umbrella, had chained the umbrella to a lamp post, and he perspired with rage as the officer broke the chain.

There was no physical opposition to the officer, though, and in an hour Hester Street was cleared of the small carts.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews and Sanitary Superintendent Roberts drove through Hester Street and Mulberry Street in a carriage, superintending the work. Assistant Corporation Counsel Appell was on hand to see that nothing was improperly confiscated by the city.

In Mulberry Street the Italian vendors were beside themselves with fear at the prospect of having their wares confiscated, and they were loud with supplications. They offered no opposition, though.

Hereafter the police will keep Hester and Mulberry Streets clear of all peddlers and vendors after 10 A. M. every day.

LIENS AGAINST ARCHITECTS.

Mechanics' Claims Against Herter Brothers, Architects—Transfers of Property.

Peter Herter of Herter Brothers, architects and builders, of 191 Broadway, transferred on Saturday seven pieces of property to his wife, Maria A. Herter, for a nominal consideration. The pieces of property transferred are as follows: Nos. 35 and 37 Pike Street, 51 Delancey Street, 484 Pearl Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Suffolk and Rivington Streets, northwest corner of Allen and Stanton Streets, and on Bayard Street, near Mott. He also gave her a mortgage for $29,500 on 101 and 103½ Rivington Street, and also mortgaged property at the corner of Rivington and Ludlow Streets for $108,000 to John J. Jones.

Yesterday many of his creditors, to whom money is due for materials and labor, filed mechanics' liens against him, among them being the following: Louis Bossert, $8,303, for house trimming; Abraham Silveson, $3,800, for carpenter work; P. & T. Larkin, $3,750, for excavations; Andrew Brose, $9,380, for mason work; the Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, $1,128, for mantels; George Pfister, $490, for stairs; Harris Friedman, $1,500, for painting.

On Aug. 7 Owen McGinnis filed a mechanics' lien against him for $5,000, and liens were also filed by Andrew Happel for $4,200, and John Ruff for $2,800. These last two were satisfied on Aug. 11, as they were on the property at the corner of Rivington and Ludlow streets, on which the mortgage of $108,000 was placed. The total amount of the liens filed against Mr. Hester is $34,000, of which $22,350 is against the property at the corner of Rivington and Ludlow Streets, $10,350 against 137 and 139 Wooster Street, and $1,300 against 223 to 229 Wooster Street.

Several of the creditors called at Mr. Herter's office at 191 Broadway yesterday, but the place was closed and they were unable to find him. A reporter called there several times during the day, but the door was locked. Persons in the building said that Mr. Herter had not been there during the day, and they had not seen him on Saturday. He resides at Arverne, L. I. During the past four years he has built a large number of tenement houses down town, contractors doing the work for him. He and his brother, Frank W., composed the firm of Herter Brothers. Frank W. Herter is also building in his own name, and mechanics' liens were filed against him yesterday on property at the corner of Rivington and Allen Streets, as follows: Andrew Brose, $2,075; Bradley & Currier Company, $2,651; Harris Friedman, $350; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, $125.

HIS HORSE LIKED APPLES.

Because of His Taste Owner Gottlieb Is Charged with Assault.

A suit for damages resulting from an assault growing, curiously enough, out of a horse's love for apples was begun yesterday in the City Court by Samuel Ziswalt of 17 Norfolk Street against Charles Gottlieb of 15 Norfolk Street.

Ziswalt, on Aug. 1, was selling apples from a push cart in front of his home, when Gottlieb's Dobbin, coming down the street, caught a glimpse of the green delicacies, and, scorning all chances of indigestion, helped himself liberally.

Ziswalt objected to this equine fruit lover rummaging among his pippins, and couched his objections in such vigorous form that Gottlieb, the horse's owner, felt called upon to chastise Mr. Ziswalt. This he proceeded to do in summary fashion, with, it is alleged, both fists and horsewhip, bringing the latter weapon to bear with such spirit that the apple vendor claims he was laid up, suffering injury both to health and business.

Tons of Cable for a New Line.

The pavements of New-York will be submitted to-day to another severe test of their ability to withstand the weight of enormously heavy trucks. A submarine cable, eight miles long, weighing thirty-eight tons, is to be carried this morning from the factory of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, 234 West Twenty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to a barge at the foot of West Twentieth Street. The cable will be coiled in the shape of the figure 8 on the truck on which the cable for the Broadway road was transported the other day.

The rims of the wheels of this truck are a foot broad. The monster vehicle is calculated to carry fifty tons. The submarine cable is for a Summer hotel on Appledore Island, and is to connect with the Western Union telegraph lines at Rye Beach, N. H.

Found Dead in a Bathtub.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—C. P. Benedict, who formerly had charge of the branch office of the Adams Express Company in the Treasury Department, was found dead in a bathtub at his residence this morning.

He was arrested some years ago and pleaded guilty to embezzling funds of the company, and was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. It was always believed that he had loaned the missing money to an intimate friend, a banker, in difficulty, who afterward failed and went West, and that he sacrificed himself to save his friend. Benedict was sent to Albany, where he remained for little more than a year, when he was pardoned. His death is ascribed to natural causes.

Twenty Dollars for Charity.

A check for $20 on the American Exchange National Bank has been received at the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES from "G. M. B." The sender requested that the money be distributed as follows: To the Free Convalescent Home for Crippled Children, $10; Ice Fund, $5, and to the Floating and Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, $5. The request will be complied with.

VICTIMS OF A FIRE TRAP

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN CHICAGO.

The Senate Hotel, in Which They Were Lodgers, Burned Like Tinder—There Were No Fire Escapes and the Building Was All Ablaze Before Ladders Could Be Raised—The Fire Started by a Lamp in a Lower Room—Access to the Stairways Cut Off.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Senate Hotel, a three-story structure in Madison Street, near Fifth Avenue, was burned this morning. Seven persons were killed and many injured. The loss on the building and contents is practically total, but the amount will not exceed a few thousand dollars.

The hotel contained thirty-six rooms, and it held thirty guests when the fire broke out soon after 6 o'clock. The rooms were separated by flimsy wooden partitions, which burned rapidly. The blaze started from a lamp in the office on the second floor, and spread rapidly through that and the upper rooms. Before the guests could be warned the flames had cut off the escape of a number from the stairways.

THE DEAD.

HARRY GODFREY, seven years of age, son of Jay Godfrey, a hardware merchant of Little Rock, Ark., burned.

EDWARD SHORT of Chicago, gambler, burned and jumped from rear window.

Mrs. FANNIE REED, twenty-seven years old, a widow, and recently from New-York.

PHILIP CRONBERG, aged twenty-one, of Little Rock, Ark.

WILLIAM ULREY, aged 17, of Buchanan, Mich.

Unknown man, about 35 years old; may be C. A. Taylor, of Hot Springs, Ark.

Unknown man, about 23 years old.

THE INJURED.

JAY GODFREY, hardware merchant, Little Rock, Ark., burned about head and shoulders; will recover.

Mrs. JAY GODFREY, slight burns on shoulders.

GRACE GODFREY, aged thirteen years, will probably die; taken to Mercy Hospital.

Unknown man, very badly burned; taken to County Hospital.

Unknown man, about twenty-four years of age, fatally burned about face and head; taken to County Hospital.

F. A. COONS, Lake City, Minn., cut by glass about head; taken to Mercy Hospital; will recover.

Mrs. F. A. COONS, burns and cuts about shoulders and breast; will recover.

FLORA COONS, aged fifteen years, found almost suffocated; will recover.

R. L. MORTON, Syracuse, N. Y., cut about shoulder; removed to Mercy Hospital; will recover.

MATTIE AHRENS, Chicago, aged eighteen years, arms burned; will recover.

P. MYER, Chicago, spectator, head cut by falling glass.

L. M. ROGERS, Chicago, burns on body and arms; taken to University Hospital; seriously injured.

Mrs. Ahrens, who slept in the front part of the third floor, groped her way through the stifling smoke to the window and stood out on the sill. The crowd below yelled to her not to jump. With desperation she clung to the framework, keeping as far out as possible, while the smoke and flames burst through the windows around her. Although badly burned she remained there until the arrival of a hook and ladder company. A ladder was raised and she was rescued.

A man whose identity is unknown next reached the window. The flames were all about him and he jumped to the stone pavement. He was picked up in an unconscious condition.

Among the first to escape was Joseph Wilson, who had a room in the rear of the third floor. He was dressing when he detected smoke in the house. He awakened his room-mate, Harry Cavana, and together they made a hurried round of the rooms, waking the guests. Wilson then slid down an iron pipe in the alley in the rear. Cavana lingered a few minutes and then started down the pipe. He was part way down when a man named Morton started after him. Morton seemed confused and lost his hold. Cavana was knocked from the pipe and the two men fell a distance of fifteen feet. Cavana escaped injury.

"The fire was the most horrible I have witnessed in all my experience on the Fire Department," said Assistant Fire Marshal Musham after he returned from the scene. "The law does not require that fire escapes shall be built on lodging-house buildings less than four stories in height. Hence there were none, and the poor people in the building who succeeded in reaching the windows had either to jump or wait until we could take them off.

"That the loss was not greater was marvelous, I think. People are not quick usually to heed warnings to remain on window ledges until a ladder can be thrown up to them when a fire is raging behind them. Yet when I got there three persons were clinging to ledges in the rear and a woman and a boy to a window sill in front. We shouted to all to remain where they were, and they bravely stuck it out until the ladders were raised.

"One poor fellow was found dead just in front of a window from which a large transparent sign projected over the street. Had he chosen any other room he would probably have escaped, but that window was blocked completely by the huge sign."

ALL CAUSED BY A FALSE ALARM.

Chief Engineer McCormick of College Point in Serious Trouble.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 14.—The smoke from a clambake caused a false alarm of fire here yesterday. When the Empire Hose Company reached the spot Chief Engineer McCormick, it is said, accused Charles Doscher, one of the oldest members of the company, of sending in the alarm. Doscher claims that McCormick at the same time began striking and pushing him. He retaliated. The Captain of the police separated them.

Doscher at once went to Judge Smith and procured a warrant for the arrest of Chief McCormick, charging him with assault and battery. The warrant was served on McCormick by Constable James W. Smith last night. He was not locked up.

McCormick once assaulted the Foreman of one of the companies and was reprimanded by the Fire Commissioners. Charges will be preferred against him before the board for the incident of yesterday. He is often in trouble with the men under him.

At the headquarters of the department it is said it was not Doscher who sent in the alarm, but a citizen who was acting in good faith.

McCormick says he was simply attending to his duties, and when Doscher got in his way he pushed him aside, not intending any harm.

Burning Rags Found in a Tenement.

Patrick McGarry, a laborer, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with attempting to set fire to the tenement house at 534 West Fifty-fifth Street, where he lived with his wife and family.

Peter J. Murphy, owner of the house, said he had found McGarry a very undesirable tenant. He drank hard, fought with his neighbors, and neglected to pay his rent. Last week McGarry was served with a notice to leave the house, and on Sunday he attacked Murphy. He struck at Murphy, but hit Mrs. Murphy. He threatened, it is said, to burn the house, and soon afterward a bundle of rags soaked with oil was found ablaze in the airshaft outside of the McGarry apartments.

As the evidence against McGarry was not strong, Justice Burke only fined him $10.

Their Victim May Die.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 14.—Michael and Thomas Costello, brothers, living at 69 Freeman Street, Greenpoint, are locked up in Long Island City accused of assaulting Henry Tigen of Conover Street, Brooklyn, a few days ago. Tigen is reported to be dying in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

The assault is said to have followed a quarrel among the three men at the Standard Oil Company's yard here, where they were all employed as tin-box solderers.

Bank Suspensions West and South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 14.—E. Timble & Co., private bankers, have assigned. Their bank is small.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14.—The Bank of Springfield, with a capital of $100,000, failed to open this morning.

Will Return to Work Monday.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—The molders and coremakers employed at the Worthington Pump Works here, who struck two weeks ago when informed their wages would be reduced 10 per cent., have been notified to return to work Monday at the old rate of wages.

GEN. HAMILTON AND THE CHURCH.

He Was Suspended for Deserting His Family, Drinking, and Profanity.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 14.—The action of the Second Reformed Church in suspending Gen. Alexander Hamilton from membership shows that the church fully investigated the matter and found him unworthy to remain on the roll of membership. The Rev. E. E. Thomas is pastor of the church.

The Elders held a meeting July 2 for the purpose of considering the charges of desertion and non-support made against the General by his wife. She had laid the matter before the pastor and asked his advice and counsel. The Elders are George Silven, Dr. J. J. Linson, D. D. Tallman, G. B. Powell, I. C. See, and Pastor Thomas. There were present Elders See, Tallman, Powell, and the pastor. They decided that Gen. Hamilton should be tried by a court of inquiry of the church. The following minute was adopted:

It having come to the knowledge of this consistory that Gen. Alexander Hamilton, a member of the church, who was received on confession of faith April 29, 1892, had deserted his family and withdrawn all financial support, both from them and this church, notwithstanding his large financial ability; that he has long been accustomed to the use of profane language and to the excessive use of whisky in the privacy of his own home, and that he has within a few weeks fraudulently deeded his wife's real estate in Tarrytown to Helen Albertine Freeman of 134 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New-York; therefore,

Resolved, That the pastor communicate with Gen. Hamilton and that he be summoned to appear before this consistory on Friday, July 14, 1893, at 4 P. M., at the parsonage, to give answer to the above charges.

In accordance with this action, Pastor Thomas communicated with Gen. Hamilton and summoned him to appear. The General wrote a letter denying the charges. The Elders then held another meeting and a second time directed the pastor to notify Gen. Hamilton to appear before them for trial in answer to the charges.

The Elders decided, July 28, to hold a court of inquiry to consider the charges of Mrs. Hamilton, and several witnesses were examined. At the executive session of the consistory the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the specified charges with reference to the family desertion and non-support, excessive use of liquor, and habitual use of profane language be sustained.

Resolved, That Gen. Alexander Hamilton, having been found guilty of the three charges named above, and having continuously refused to obey the summons of this consistory to appear and answer the charges made against him, be and he is hereby suspended from the privileges of this church until he shall be able to establish his innocence, or until he shall express repentance to this consistory.

Gen. Hamilton was ordained a Deacon of Christ Episcopal Church here, and acted as a lay reader. Before joining the Second Reformed Church he withdrew from the Episcopal Church and was received into the former April 29, 1892. He took an interest in all church affairs, and became so prominent a member that the church considered the propriety of electing him one of its Elders, but did not do so.

The deed which he gave to Helen A. Freeman is now in the possession of the church and will be produced in evidence when the case comes before Commissioner E. B. Frost.

It was learned to-day that the General owes considerable money among the tradespeople. One item is $30 for whisky due Grocer Engelke.

Gen. Hamilton is still believed to be at the home of his son, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Lyons Plains, Conn. According to recent reports he is engaged in conducting religious services as an assistant to his son.

TO BUILD A SHIP CANAL.

A Project to Connect the Cities of Cincinnati and Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The Council of this city has received a communication from the Board of Trade of Cincinnati regarding the proposal to connect the two cities by a ship canal. The communication is in the form of a series of resolutions.

These set forth that it is the opinion of the Cincinnati Board of Trade that committees should be appointed in every city and town on the line of the Miami and Erie Canal to promote the building of the ship canal between this city and Cincinnati. These committees should work in harmony to secure and disseminate information regarding the cost of the construction of the canal and the benefits that would result from it. Attention is called to the fact that in many countries, and especially in France, it has been found economical to use channels of the smaller rivers as far as possible in building canals, by means of movable dams. It is advised that a survey should be at once made to demonstrate the practicability of using a part of the beds of the Maumee and Miami Rivers for the proposed canal.

This survey must be made, it is stated, with funds raised in the cities and towns that would be benefited by the canal, as the National and State Goverments have neglected to make any provision for it. Any plan agreed upon must contemplate the compensation of manufacturers along the line of the waterways to be used, for the loss of their water rights. Immediate action will probably be taken in this city.

Masonic Congress at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Representative members of the Masonic Order throughout the United States and Canada opened a congress to-day in the twenty-story temple in this city. About 250 members of all degrees were present to-day. Many more are expected.

It is stated that the congress is in the nature of a reunion, but that an organization will probably be perfected. Entertainments and informal meetings have been arranged, to occupy six days.

The congress will be, it is said, one of the most important non-legislative sessions of Masons ever held in this country.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*O'Brien, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Curiel vs. Hastings. 2—Curiel vs. Koster.

Class II.—3—Randell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Class VI.—4—United States National Bank vs. Dimock.

Class VIII.—5—Hudson River Boot and Shoe Company vs. O'Gorman. 6—Same vs. same. 7—Matter of Lieberman. 8—Matter of Worthington Company. 9—Duffy vs. Duffy. 10—Kennedy vs. Jones. 11—Fellows vs. Peterson. 12—Matter of Davidson. 13—Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company vs. Low. 14—Bogert vs. Bigot. 15—Bogert vs. Hurstel. 16—Kuhling vs. Klebisch. 17—Franklin vs. Niemann. 18—Matter of Melrose Avenue. 19—Collins vs. Young. 20—Simmons Company vs. Washburn. 21—Rodenbach vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 22—Higgins vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 23—Matter of Floquet. 24—Lasch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 25—Brand vs. Lipman. 26—Rothschild vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 27—Rhoner vs. Kings County Improvement Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Adjourned for the term. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Carl H. Mahling, Charles Keinzle, Susan K. Walton, George Pigott, Peter Gowans, Barbara Henschka, Karl Myer, William Layton, Heinrich Gortelmeyer, Richard C. Greene.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McCarthy, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—Association for the Relief of R. A. Females vs. Lett (two cases)—S. L. H. Ward. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. D. S. Yuengling Company—Arthur H. Van Brunt.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—Matter of Pohalski—R. F. Farrell. Moriarty vs. Rohrig—H. D. Hotchkiss. Miller vs. Padula—H. M. Gescheidt.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—Garfield National Bank vs. Thomas C. Van Brunt—Edwin Hatry. John Rice vs. Thomas Auld (three cases)—William Kennelly.

CITY COURT—*McCarthy, J.*—William L. Rathbun vs. Emerson Foote—J. C. Julius Langbein.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Grain Disturbed by Stock Vagaries—Little Doing in Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—It was largely the stock market that disturbed grain to-day. The action of prices in Wall Street and a break in quotations for Chicago cable securities operated to unsettle the trade. Compared with Saturday night, wheat to-night is 1¼@1½c lower. Corn is down ⅜@⅝c. Provisions were very quiet to-day, but quotations were pushed up 12½@20c.

Wheat at the opening was about ⅝@1c lower, eased off ⅛c, then rallied ½@¾c, declined ⅞c, again became strong, advancing ⅞@1⅛c, then became weak and declined 1¼@1½c, held fairly steady, and the closing was easily within ⅛c of bottom. Offerings were quite large, and consisted generally of wheat bought at the lower prices, on which sellers wanted to realize their profits. New-York sold freely. The difference between September and December narrowed considerably, due to the fact that a good many carriers bought the former and sold the latter against it.

The reaction to top prices was due to higher cables, the large shipments from Chicago, the small output from India, and the decrease of nearly 1,000,000 bushels in the amount on ocean passage. The subsequent slump was on the small decrease.

Corn at the opening showed ¼c loss, and after selling off ¼@½c more rallied, selling up ⅜@½c, declined ½c, ruled steady, and closed ¼c from bottom. There was a sort of general halt called in this, as in the other markets, from the buying force on Saturday. Then the movement to this market was heavier. Receipts were 336 cars, and for Tuesday, estimated, 540 cars.

Oats weakened with corn and closed at from ¼c to ⅜c under Saturday's latest figures. The sample market, however, remained extremely firm.

It was the dullest day in provisions that has been seen for some time. Two or three trades comprised all the transactions in pork and lard, and the business in ribs was far from heavy. There were about 10,000 more hogs than had been expected, and that caused a slightly easier feeling to start with, but there was an impression abroad that hog receipts must necessarily run light for some time to come, and that gave a firm undertone to the trade.

Freights were slow and rates for vessel room unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 540 cars; oats, 320 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug	62¾	63½	62¼	62⅜
Sept	63½@64	64½	63¼	63⅜
Dec	71¼@71⅝	71⅞	70⅜	70⅝@70¾
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39½
Sept	40	40¼	39⅝@39¾	39¾@39⅞
Oct	41	41¼	40⅝	40¾
May	42½	42⅝	41⅞	42½
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug	24¾	25	24¾	24⅞
Sept	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼
May	31¼	31¼	31	31
Mess pork, ₱ bbl—				
Aug	$12.50	$12.50	$12.50	$12.50
Sept	12.50	12.62½	12.50	12.62½
Oct	....	....	....	12.87½
Lard, ₱ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	8.30
Sept	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.30
Oct	8.07½	8.15	8.07½	8.15
Short ribs, ₱ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	7.47½
Sept	7.25	7.47½	7.25	7.47½
Oct	7.25	7.43½	7.25	7.42½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour slow; unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 62¼@62⅜c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 61c; No. 2 red, 62¼@62⅜c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 3 corn, 39c; No. 2 oats, 24⅞c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; fine timothy seed, $3.15@$3.20; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $12.62½@$12.87½; lard, ₱ 100 lb, $8.30@$8.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.47@$7.52½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.87½@$8.12½; oats, No. 2, free on board, 29½@30½c; No. 3 do, 27@29½c; barley, No. 3, free on board, 32c; No. 4, free on board, 30@31c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bushels	96,000	405,000
Corn, bushels	196,000	454,000
Oats, bushels	316,000	278,600

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef and Pork in Moderate Demand—Cotton Futures Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—American live cattle, sinking the offal, 5⅞d ₱ lb. Bleaching powder, £8.

3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand; extra India mess steady at 71s 3d. Pork in moderate demand. Hams in fair demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 52s. Bacon in good demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 54s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 38. Cheese in moderate demand. Tallow in moderate demand. Spirits of turpentine in poor demand; dull at 20s 9d. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures in no demand; prime Western, spot, steady at 43s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady at 22s. Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 7½d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 8d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in moderate demand; mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 2¼d; August steady at 4s 2d; September steady at 4s 3d; October steady at 4s 4¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 48,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, 24,000 quarters; from other sources, 47,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 28,000 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady at the decline; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 14-64d@4 15-64d; August and September delivery, 4 14-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 13-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 13-64d@4 14-64d; November and December delivery, 4 14-64d@4 15-64d; December and January delivery, 4 16-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 17-64d@4 18-64d; February and March delivery, 4 19-64d, value; March and April delivery, 4 20-64d@4 21-64d.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Beet Sugar—August, 15s 3d.

5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, July and August shipment, 41s 9d ₱ quarter. Linseed oil, 21s ₱ cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 9d ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Exchange quiet. Sugar steady; on Saturday 5,000 bags of sugar were sold at Cardenas; the prices were not given.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—Spring wheat in active demand for cost, insurance, and freight as soon as prices eased off; sales, 5 cars No. 1 Northern, 67c; 4 cars do, 66½c; 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard, cost insurance, and freight, 68¼c; 5,000 bushels do, do, 68¾c; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 65⅛c; 20,000 bushels do, 65c; 20,000 bushels do, 64¾c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 70c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 68c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 66½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, spot, 64½c; Winter wheat active; firmer; sales, 8,400 bushels No. 2 red, 65c; 11 cars do, 65@65½c; 3 cars No. 3 extra red, 63c; 3 cars sample, 62@65c; 1 car No. 1 white, 67c. Corn quiet; unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 45@45½c; No. 3 corn, 44½@45c. Oats dull, weak, lower; No. 2 white closed 32½@32¾c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c asked; sales, 3 cars No. 2 white, 33@33½c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 30c; 5 cars old No. 2 white, 36½@37c. Rye—No. 2, 50c bid, 53c asked, on track. Flour firm; fair trade; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; fair demand; unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 4⅞@5c; corn, 4½@4¾c; seed, 5c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 102,000 bbls; wheat, 428,000 bushels; corn, 265,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 197,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 63,000 bbls; wheat, 136,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat—Futures dropped ¾c early, ruled unsettled, rallied ⅛c, dropped ⅝c, gained ⅝@⅞c, declined 1¼c, closing 1⅛@1½c below Saturday's final prices; No. 2 red, cash, higher, 59½c; August, 59½c; September, 60¾@60⅞c; October, 63½c; December, 69c. Corn dull; weak; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34¼c; August, 34½c; September, 35⅜c; December, 34½c; year, 33½c. Oats lower, except No. 2, cash, higher, 24c; August, 24c; September, 23⅞c; May, 29½c. Rye firm; 49c bid, east side, for No. 2. Barley—No trading. Bran higher; 57c, east track. Flaxseed higher; 12c. Hay steady; unchanged. Butter and eggs unchanged. Lead better; 3.07½c. Spelter stagnant; 3.65c. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork—New current make, $13.25. Lard, $8@$8.12½. Dry Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $6.75; longs and ribs, $7.60; shorts, $8.10; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8.50@$8.75; longs and ribs, $8.87½; shorts, $9.37½. Hams—13@14c for sugar-cured. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 121,000 bushels; corn, 157,000 bushels; oats, 43,000 bushels; rye and barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; rye and barley, none.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Flour—Fair demand; fancy, $2.50@$2.75; family, $2@$2.15. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, 58c; receipts, 5,590 bushels; shipments, 200 bushels. Corn—Moderate demand, but strong; No. 2 mixed, 45@45½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 25½c. Rye quiet; firm; No. 2, 50c. Pork—Light demand; firm; $14.50. Lard strong; $8.12½. Bulkmeats quiet; steady; $8.75@$9. Bacon fair; demand firm; $10.25. Whisky—Moderate demand; sales, 410 bbls on basis of $1.12. Butter steady; fancy Elgin creamery, 25c; Ohio, 20@21c; dairy, 18c. Linseed oil dull; 43c. Sugar easy; granulated, 5½@5⅝c; yellow, 3⅞@4⅞c. Eggs easy. Cheese steady; prime to choice Ohio flat, 8½@9½c.

PEORIA, Aug. 14.—Corn firm; higher; No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 4, 34c. Oats active; higher; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 26@26½c. Rye nominal. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 4,200 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, none; oats, none; rye, none; barley, 800 bushels.

Suicide of an Inventor.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—Albert Zeillon, thirty-four years old, an advertising agent and inventor, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head at his home, 348 Fay Avenue. The top of his head was nearly blown off.

Zeillon had just returned from Canada, where he had failed to interest capitalists in his invention. His business as advertising agent had been bad, and this, coupled with his ill success in Canada, is supposed to have unsettled his mind. He leaves a wife and infant child.

Prohibition Nominations.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Steuben County Prohibition Party this morning nominated the Rev. V. P. Mather of Bath for Assemblyman in the First District and Eugene A. Heseltine of Hornellsville in the Second.

DRUGS GIVEN TO MEREDITH

DR. ALLISON INSISTS THAT THE CONVICT IS INSANE.

He Admits, However, that He Never Made a Thorough Physical Examination of His Patient—He Never Prescribed Himself for Meredith—He Thinks the Prisoner Is a Dangerous Lunatic—The Drugs that Were Administered to Meredith Described by the Witness.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The hearing on habeas corpus proceedings obtained in behalf of Edward Meredith, an alleged insane convict, who shot Phil Daly, the gambler, on the afternoon of Dec. 3, 1888, was continued to-day before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court.

Dr. Allison was called to the stand by Assistant District Attorney George G. Battle, who has made a remarkable fight to prove Meredith's insanity. Dr. Allison said that he gave his consent to the proceedings to have Meredith pardoned and removed to Ward's Island Asylum, believing that new environments would dispel his delusions, but he afterward withdrew his consent because he believed it was a scheme to secure Meredith his liberty. Continuing, the doctor said:

"He was very violent in his language and passionate. I never received any money from Mr. Pratt or anybody else. Meredith had all the customary privileges, but I never received and never expected to receive any money for kindnesses shown him. He came to me once and said: 'Now, doctor, I promised you to behave myself so long as you didn't drug me. You haven't kept your promise and I can't stand this.'

"'What do you want?' I asked. 'You are well treated and have no occasion for complaint.'

"'I don't want to be drugged,' he said. 'I am sane and I want to be sent back to Sing Sing; but if the methods here are persisted in I shall be insane.'"

Continuing, Dr. Allison said: "I think he is insane and a dangerous lunatic. He has paronoia or, as it is otherwise known, chronic delusional insanity. He is irritable, writes voluminously, and is cunning and tricky."

"From your recent observations, especially here in court, what is your opinion as to his mental condition?"

"I think he is a lunatic."

"Is he a curable lunatic?"

"No, I do not think he is a curable lunatic."

Dr. O'Sullivan then took Dr. Allison in hand and endeavored to show that the diagnosis in Meredith's case was taken without a thorough physical examination. "When did he come under your charge?" he asked.

"Sept. 12, 1891."

"And when did you examine him as to his physical condition?"

"On the night of Sept. 30, 1891, at Auburn."

"And what physical examination did you make?"

"I looked him over, sounded his heart, and tested his lungs."

"And you consider that a physical examination?"

Dr. Allison would not reply, but after repeated questions, poured in from all sides, he confessed that the examination was not as thorough as it might have been.

"What was his condition at this time?"

"He was suffering from paronoia."

"How did you learn that he had this disease?"

The doctor parried this question, but when driven close admitted that he had arrived at his conclusions and deductions from information given him by attendants in the hospital, and by Drs. Sefton and Courtney.

"So then you never made a complete diagnosis of Meredith's physical and mental condition?"

After a long pause the doctor said: "No, Sir."

"The information reached you Sept. 20, 1891, that he was ill?"

"No, Sir, not in the way you infer."

"Why?"

"Because I was simply told that he was ailing a little, not much."

"And you prescribed for him?"

"I looked after his welfare. I saw that he had all the comforts he required, but you must understand that at this same time he was under observation, and that a diagnosis of his real condition must be arrived at; accordingly this was done."

"Were you present?"

There was another long pause and then Dr. Allison said that he had only seen Meredith once face to face, and thereafter the convict avoided him by turning his back and running to his room. "When he complained of being ill I directed that he should receive proper attention. From the 20th to the 29th of September, 1891, he received tincture digitalis and compound tincture of cardemom. On the latter date he had glycerine tonic, tincture of gentian and phosphoric acid."

"And why were these drugs given him?"

"So as to stimulate his condition and restore him to health."

Then followed a battle royal as to the effects of the various drugs supplied Meredith, and finally the prescription book of the hospital department was put in evidence. It showed that on Nov. 22, 1891, twenty-five grains of sulfonal were given Meredith; fifteen grains Jan. 7, 1892, and twenty grains Jan. 9, 1892. From that period until last August there had been administered to Meredith glycerine, phenacetine, castor oil, and zinc ointment.

"And you gave him hyoscyamnie. What is this drug, doctor?"

"A drug more depressing and quieting to the nervous system than is belladonna. The latter contains atropine and is considered by medical experts as one of the most dangerous drugs."

"Did you prescribe this for Meredith's welfare," asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

Dr. Allison admitted that he had not prescribed for Meredith; that all the prescribing had been done by Drs. Sefton and Courtney. "I only know that the medicine he received was administered by the doctors or the attendants, because they told me so," he added.

"And on these representations, made by your conferrees, you signed the papers, the certificates by which this man's liberty was practically curtailed?"

Dr. Allison paused, but finally admitted that this was true, but in doing so he threw the responsibility on Dr. Sefton's shoulders, and at last left the burden on Dr. Courtney.

Then Dr. O'Sullivan took another turn. He wanted to know something about Meredith's conduct in the asylum. "Did he make any assaults other than that on Lucy, the attendant?"

"He did make many others."

"Mention one other of which you have kept an account."

"I cannot; there has been no record made of them. The other assaults were not made on the keepers."

"Was Meredith a truthful man?"

"No; he told many lies."

The doctor made this general assertion, but could not remember any special lie or misstatement made by the prisoner.

Dr. O'Sullivan then inquired from Dr. Allison if he did not recognize the fact that a man could be guilty of making a misstatement wilfully without harboring a delusion. This line of questioning drew from the Medical Superintendent the admission that the acts of which he had accused Meredith were really the evidence of shrewdness and cunning, rather than of insanity. The fact that Meredith had made public his so-called discoveries, and that no investigation of the charges had been begun, appeared to the doctor to show conclusively that the prisoner had no grounds for his beliefs, but was suffering from a delusion.

"Yet," said Lawyer O'Sullivan, "those charges have never been denied."

The witness did not know anything definite on that point and was compelled to fall back on his explanation that the charges were improbable. Dr. Allison laid great stress for a time upon the fact that Meredith had erected a mosquito netting over his bed. This was constructed by lifting the blankets of his bed in the form of a tent and sleeping under it on the floor. While sleeping in this way he could not be seen from the door, and as the attendant's duty required him to know that the patient was in the cell, Meredith retained at once the benefit of the netting and the good will of the keeper by fastening a cord to his ankle at one end and the cell door at the other, so that when the guard pulled the string he answered him.

Three diagnoses have been made of this case; one by Dr. Barber, when Meredith was sent to the asylum; one by Dr. Allison soon after his reception, and the third upon the return to the writ of habeas corpus. Dr. Barber's diagnosis was admitted by him on Friday to have been made entirely on information by the Warden, and was characterized by Dr. Allison to-day as wrong and incorrect. Dr. Allison's own diagnosis which was that of acute melancholia, was shown by his evidence to have been made for the purpose of filling up a necessary blank, and was, as he himself said, an error. The third diagnosis will receive the attention of the counsellors, Cohalan, O'Sullivan, and Reilly, when the court convenes at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Colorado Bank to Resume.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Controller Eckels to-day granted permission to the Greeley National Bank of Greeley, Col., to resume business.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1893.

COFFEE—Spot Rio continues dull, with No. 7 offered at 16c. Sales, 700 bags Mexican on private terms.... In the option line, sales and exchanges of 27,000 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing barely steady at 5 points advance to 10 points decline, with trading more active, but entirely local. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@¾f decline; Hamburg was quiet at ¼@½ pfennig decline. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.90@14.95c, (selling at 14.85@14.90c for 500 bags,) September at 14.95@15c, (selling at 14.90@15.05c for 6,750 bags,) October at 14.95@15c, (selling at 14.90@15c for 2,750 bags,) November at 14.85@14.95c, (selling at 14.85@14.90c for 1,500 bags,) December at 14.80@14.85c, (selling at 14.80@14.95c for 7,250 bags,) January at 14.65@14.75c, (selling at 14.65@14.70c for 3,750 bags,) March at 14.45@14.50c, (selling at 14.25@14.55c for 3,000 bags,) and May at 14.20@14.25c, (selling at 14.20@14.25c for 1,000 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 197,433 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 55,207 bags.... Warehouse deliveries here last week, 38,303 bags.... Purchases at Rio last week for the United States, 29,000 bags, and at Santos, nil.... Shipments from Rio, 38,000 bags, and from Santos, 12,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 235,000 bags, and at Santos, 188,000 bags.

COTTON—Futures were quiet and closed steady at a decline of 11@17 points, influenced by lower Liverpool, free receipts of new cotton, and the unsettled financial situation.... Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 102,600 bales.... August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.34@7.35c, (selling at 7.34@7.38c for 2,100 bales,) September at 7.37@7.38c, (selling at 7.36@7.41c for 4,600 bales,) October at 7.45@7.46c, (selling at 7.43@7.49c for 24,700 bales,) November at 7.55@7.56c, (selling at 7.53@7.58c for 16,000 bales,) December at 7.64@7.65c, (selling at 7.63@7.68c for 17,700 bales,) January at 7.73@7.74c, (selling at 7.73@7.78c for 30,400 bales,) February at 7.81@7.83c, (selling at 7.83@7.85c for 2,800 bales,) and March at 7.90@7.91c, (selling at 7.88@7.93c for 5,200 bales.)... And for prompt delivery, no sales reported, with the market easy at ⅛c decline; middling, 7 9-16@7 13-16c.... Port receipts to-day, 2,622 bales, against 891 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 5,115 bales, against 2,777 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry continues very moderate, but receivers quote a steady market.... Sales were about 11,400 pks, including 4,300 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.35; 600 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.40@$3.60, 150 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat clears at $3, 600 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.60@$3.65, 3,900 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, No. 1 at $2.50@$2.75, No. 2 at $2.60, fine at $1.85, rye mixtures at $2.70, 1,850 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.60@$2.70.... Arrivals since our last, 14,453 bbls and 15,467 sacks, and export clearances hence, 298 bbls and 8,380 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 33,538 bbls and sacks.... And of RYE FLOUR, 550 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35.... And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow cornmeal, in bags, quoted at 94c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10.... HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c.... FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c.... COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ₩ 100 lb.... RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 55c from track and for boatloads.... BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was ⅛@⅜c lower with the options, but closed steady with a moderate trade.... Sales, 155,000 bushels, of which 144,000 bushels to shippers, including 24,000 bushels sample red at 60c delivered; 24,000 bushels ungraded red, on private terms; 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, at 1c under September, delivered; 56,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York, at ¼@½c under September, steamer Aug. 19, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at September price, delivered. The trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 red at 69@69¼c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 3 red at 66c, elevator.... Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69½, store; do, late August, at 70⅞c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 71¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 70⅝c.... The clearances hence since our last were 129,660 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 381,823 bushels.... The receipts here to-day were 728,300 bushels, and in the interior 436,191 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 908,739 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouse here increased for the week 594,021 bushels, or to 10,146,905 bushels, (6,598,491 bushels contract red and 2,125,499 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 379,800 bushels afloat.... The stock in sight shows a decrease of 556,000 bushels, or to 58,869,000 bushels, against 28,255,000 bushels a year ago.... Options opened at ⅜@⅝c advance, on higher cables, a decrease of 912,000 bushels on passage, and a decrease in the visible supply, but fell ⅝@1⅛c with the West, and on local realizing rallied ⅛c and closed firm at ⅛@⅜c under Saturday. Trading was more active and largely switching and scalping.... Future sales were 5,060,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels August at 69@69¼c, closing at 69c; 2,425,000 bushels September at 70 9-16@71⅜c, closing at 70¾c; 225,000 bushels October at 73⅛@73¾c, closing at 73⅛c; 2,350,000 bushels December at 77⅜@78⅛c, closing at 77⅝c; 30,000 bushels May at 84@84¾c, closing at 84⅛c.

CORN—Spot was ¼c higher and moderately active on jobbing account. Sales, 63,000 bushels, including No. 2 mixed at 47⅜@47¾c, elevator, and 48⅜@48½c delivered.... The receipts for the day were 79,600 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 111,995 bushels, with, in the interior, 225,748 bushels.... The clearances hence were 60,158 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 76,600 bushels.... Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 120,999 bushels, or to 371,308 bushels, (197,960 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.).... The stock in sight shows a decrease of 679,000 bushels, or to 6,214,000 bushels, against 6,428,000 bushels a year ago.... Options advanced ⅛@¼c on a decrease of 528,000 bushels on passage, and 679,000 bushels in the visible, closing firm with a light trade.... The sales of options were 415,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels August at 47⅝c, closing at 47⅝c; 170,000 bushels September at 47¾@48c, closing at 48c; 230,000 bushels October at 48⅝@48⅞c, closing at 48⅞c.

OATS—Spot were ¼@½c higher, with a fair trade demand.... Sales, 105,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 40½ for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 39½c; No. 2 white clipped at 42c; No. 3 do at 41c; No. 2 mixed at 31¼@31¾c for 47,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 30¾c; rejected white at 38c; rejected mixed at 30c; No. 2 Chicago at 32¼c for 20,000 bushels; track mixed at 32@37c for 5,000 bushels, and track white at 40@45½c for 18,000 bushels.... Options were dull and ⅛c up to ¼c down, with a dull trade.... Sales of options, 90,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels August at 31⅛@31¼c, closing at 31⅛c; 60,000 bushels September at 31¼@31⅜c, closing at 31¼c; 15,000 bushels October at 31⅞@32c, closing at 32c.... The receipts here to-day were 129,150 bushels; exports, 125 bushels.... Stock of oats in warehouse here increased 83,914 bushels, or to 246,820 bushels, (13,209 bushels No. 2 white and 177,738 bushels No. 2 oats.).... The stock in sight shows an increase of 267,000 bushels, or to 1,928,000 bushels, against 5,472,000 bushels a year ago.

METALS—Tin quiet; spot quoted at 18.45c bid; sales, 10 tons August at 18.45c.... Copper weak at 9.65c.... Lead quiet at 3.30c.... Spelter nominal.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was neglected. There were no inquiries and prices were nominal at 35c for prime crude, 37c for choice do, and 43c for prime yellow. White is offered at 47@50c. Lard oil was moderately active and firm at 68c. Other oils were generally quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products at the West opened at a decline under increased receipts and lower prices for hogs, but subsequently on light offerings the market was bid up, and the close was firm. Pork opened 15 points lower, later rallied, and closed firm at an advance of 12½ points. Lard closed firm and 15@20 points higher. Short ribs closed firm, 12½@20 points up for the day.... Exports from the Atlantic ports the past week were 5,808 bbls pork, 9,887,805 lb lard, and 9,790,205 lb bacon.... PORK firm; quiet; sales, 150 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago, September closed at $12.50 and January at $12.50. September closed at $12.62½ and January at $12.25. Short ribs for September delivery opened at a decline of 7½ points, but later, in the absence of offerings, prices were bid up, and the close was firm at an advance of 20 points from Saturday's final prices at $7.47½. October closed at $7.42½.... DRESSED HOGS were a trifle weaker with the West; quoted at 7⅞@8c for 160 lb average, 7¼@7⅜c for 200 lb, 7⅝@7¾c for 180 lb, 8c for 140 lb, 8⅛c for 120 lb, and 8¼c for pigs; interior deliveries, 40,000 head.... CUTMEATS were in light supply for bellies and firm, hams and shoulders dull and unchanged, at 11½c for pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 10½@11½c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders.... BEEF was quiet, but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17.... BEEF HAMS were firmer, but quiet, with, at the West $17 quoted, while here $18 was quoted.... LARD—Western steam was dull, but in response to the rise West the market advanced 20 points, and closed firm; cash was firmer, but quiet. Sales were 750 tcs, cost and freight, on private terms, closing at $8.85c nominal; options, no sales; September closed at $8.80 nominal and October at $8.60 nominal. City steam firmer, but quiet at $8.25; sales, 80 tcs; refined was 10c higher, but dull at $9.60 for the Continent and $9.85 for South America; compound quiet at $7.75. At Chicago September closed at $8.35, and October at $8.10.... TALLOW—The market was firm; buyers were quite plentiful at 4¾c, but as supplies were limited holders were inclined to ask an advance.... STEARINE—Lard stearine was quiet, but nominally firmer, with lard, at 11@11¼c. Oleostearine was dull, but steady at 9c.... BUTTER—The light receipts and small proportion of fancy grades have caused advanced prices to be asked, but the trading is only moderate and to fill urgent requirements.... Western extra creamery, 22½@23c; do, poor to prime, 17@21½c; State creamery at 22½@23c for extra tubs and 22@22½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 21½@22c; do, poor to prime, 18@21c; imitation creamery, 14½@18c; Western dairy, 14@17c; Western factory, 14@17½c.... CHEESE—There is a steadier feeling to-day, but demand continues light and receipts are below the average.... Full cream State is within the range of 8¼@9c for large white, 9@9⅛c for colored, and 8@9¼c for small size; part skims at 1½@6c; full skims at ½@1c.... EGGS—Although receipts are fair the amount of stock on offer is quite moderate, and values show an advance.... State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 15½@17c; Western seconds, ₩ case, $2.50@$3.25.

SUGAR—No business reported again to-day and prices are nominally steady and unchanged.... Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¾c.... Refined are firm and moderately active.... Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight market continues quiet, with an easier tendency of rates. There is, however, a fair demand for steamers with general cargo to transatlantic ports and for full cargoes grain at old rates. Petroleum and other sail freights are steady, but quiet. Berth engagements hence: To Glasgow, 32,000 bushels grain at 3¾d; to Antwerp, 2,000 sacks flour at 12s 6d, and to London, 25,000 sacks flour at 13s 9d. Charters: A British steamer, with 10,000 quarters grain from Baltimore to Cork for orders at 3s 3d; a British steamer, 12,000 quarters, same voyage, 3s 1½d; a British steamer, with 13,000 quarters grain from Baltimore to the Sound at 3s 7½d, or Baltic at 3s 10½d; a Spanish steamer, 1,747 tons, laid on, hence to Lisbon, with 100,000 bushels grain at current rates; a Norwegian steamer, 508 tons, with general cargo, hence to Amsterdam at 15s; a British steamer, 1,559 tons, with general cargo from Baltimore to Dublin at about 15s; a British steamer, 2,064 tons, with general cargo from Baltimore to London at 15s 6d; a British steamer, 1,617 tons, with general cargo from Baltimore to Havre at 15s 6d; a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls petroleum, hence to Exmouth at 2s 9d; a bark, with salt from Turk's Island to Philadelphia at 5½c; a British bark, with deals from Miramichi to Belfast at 42s 6d; a Norwegian bark, with deals from Dalhousie to West Coast of England at 42s 6d; a British bark, with lumber, hence to Rio at $11; a British brig, with 10,000 cases petroleum, hence to Bahia basis of 85c per bbl; a schooner, 580 tons, with general cargo, hence to Trinidad at $2,000.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1893.

Receipts for the week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,271	2	1,135	30,977	8,257
Sixtieth Street	3,046	95	4,552	12,894	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	12,475
Hoboken	2,706	....	....	2,163	....
Other sources	315	....	32	....	....
Total	9,338	97	5,719	53,034	20,732
Fresh to-day	4,071	9	2,857	17,019	6,006

Exports of live stock and dressed meats from the port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 12, 1893:

Shippers.	Steamers.	Q s. Beef.	Beeves.	Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Germanic	800	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Umbria	1,800	....	....
Eastmans Co.	New-York	1,640	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Circassia	1,200	....	....
D. H. Sherman	New-York	504	....	....
N. Morris	Tauric	2,500	....	....
N. Morris	Exeter City	1,400		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Spain	....	208	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Mobile	1,400	217	....
J. Shamberg & Son	Marengo	....	300	....
J. Shamberg & Son	Tauric	....	250	....
Lehman Brothers	Mobile	....	226	....
M. Goldsmith	Spain	....	208	....
M. Goldsmith	Tauric	....	420	....
M. Goldsmith	Norwegian	....	300	....
M. Goldsmith	Buffalo	....	125	....
Belmer & Bonson	Richmond Hill	....	318	
L. S. Dillenback	Tjomo	....	....	130
L. S. Dillenback	Caribbee	....	....	75
Total		11,244	2,572	205

BEEVES—Receipts were 241 cars: 89 cars at Jersey City, 84 cars at Sixtieth Street, 36 cars at Hoboken, and 32 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 148 cars consigned to slaughterers, 31 cars for export, and 62 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef higher at 8½c ₩ lb; American steers steady at 9½@11c, dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be 200 live cattle for J. Shamberg; 400 do for M. Goldsmith, and 2,500 quarters for N. Morris on the Nomadic. The market opened active and firm for choice, but slow for common to medium; all were sold at the close with feeling dull. Texans sold $3.25@$3.60 ₩ cwt; Illinois stillers at $4.25@$5; common prime native steers at $3.90@$5.30, few picked out at $5.40; oxen and stags at $3.25@$4.50; bulls at $2.20@2.80; cows at $2.60@$3.10. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO. 11 Kentucky steers, 1,484 lb average, at $5.40 ₩ 100 lb; 23 do, 1,457 lb, at $5.20; 14 do, 1,404 lb, at $5.10; 7 do, 1,384 lb, at $5.10; 18 do, 1,258 lb, at $4.75; 14 do, 1,365 lb, at $4.60; 16 do, 1,385 lb, at $4.60; 2 do, 1,130 lb, at $4.65; 10 do, 1,361 lb, at $4.55; 15 do, 1,266 lb, at $4.55; 4 do, 1,290 lb, at $4.55; 20 do, 1,282 lb, at $4.55; 15 do, 1,214 lb, at $4.25; 16 do, 1,188 lb, at $4.30; 20 do, 1,238 lb, at $4.80; 12 State do, 1,115 lb, at $4.65; 19 do, 1,228 lb, at $4.50; 9 do, 1,164 lb, at $4.25; 1 do, 870 lb, at $4; 6 bulls, 680 to 1,210 lb, at $2.20@$2.80; 9 cows, 1,041 to 1,090 lb, at $2.60@$3.10. S. SANDERS—17 Ohio steers, 1,541 lb, at $5.25; 17 do, 1,489 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 1,434 lb, at $5.25; 15 Illinois do, 1,293 lb, at $4.80; 17 do, 1,218 lb, at $4.80; 32 do, 1,180 lb, at $4.65; 5 do, 1,254 lb, at $4.65; 17 do, 1,325 lb, at $4.65; 12 do, 1,109 lb, at $4.25; 36 do, 1,168 lb, at $4; 17 do, 1,219 lb, at $4; 18 do, 1,119 lb, at $3.90; 21 Texans, 1,038 lb, at $3.60; 27 do, 953 lb at $3.60; 17 do, 986 lb, at $3.5-; 2 oxen, 1,460 lb, at $3.25; 3 bulls, 680 to 970 lb, at $2.50@$2.75. SHERMAN & CULVER—16 Ohio steers, 1,545 lb, at $5.30; 13 do, 1,424 lb, at $5.30; 12 do, 1,445 lb, at $5.20; 20 do, 1,337 lb, at $4.75; 17 do, 1,186 lb, at $4.60; 18 Illinois do, 1,184 lb, at $4.60; 4 stags, 1,650 lb, at $4.50; 3 do, 1,713 lb, at $4.25. J. SHAMBERG & SON—17 Pekin (Ill.) stillers, 1,309 lb, at $4.85; 12 do, 1,327 lb, at $4.75; 15 do, 1,245 lb, at $4.75; 19 do, 1,294 lb, at $4.65; 1 do, 1,110 lb, at $5; 8 do, 1,206 lb, at $4.25. NEWTON & GILLETT—15 Ohio steers, 1,538 lb, at $5.25; 16 do, 1,408 lb, at $4.92½; 15 do, 1,332 lb, at $4.85; 18 do, 1,242 lb, at $4.50; 17 Kentucky do, 1,412 lb, at $5; 19 Indiana do, 1,342 lb, at $4.25; 1 stag, 1,500 lb, at $4. S. JUDD & CO.—5 bulls, 864 lb, at $2.35. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—23 bulls, 1,140 lb, at $2.37½; 2 do, 590 lb, at $2.40; 21 do, 863 lb, at $2.40; 50 do, 907 lb, at $2.45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 75 cars: 36 cars at Jersey City for the market; 36 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 13 cars, together with 3 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Market very dull for both sheep and lambs at about steady prices. Sheep sold at $3@$5 ₩ cwt for poor to fair; culls at $2.50; lambs at $4.25@$5.75 for common to choice; 12 picked out at $6; culls at $3@$3.50. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO.—263 West Virginia lambs, 66 lb average, at $5.25 ₩ 100 lb; 285 do, 63 lb, at $5.25; 230 do, 66 lb, at $4.87½; 293 do, 61 lb, at $4.60; 40 Pennsylvania do, 58 lb, at $4.75; 46 Kentucky sheep and lambs, 58 lb, at $5; 97 Western sheep, 80 lb, at $4; 107 do, 82 lb, at $3.87½. M. COLLINS—253 Ohio sheep, 84 lb, at $4.40; 202 do, 98 lb, at $4.25; 245 do, 83 lb, at $3.87½; 172 do, 76 lb, at $3.25; 39 State do, 92 lb, at $3.60; 55 do, 86 lb, at $3.25; 159 State lambs, 69 lb, at $5.12½; 142 do, 58 lb, at $4.25; 80 Ohio do, 61 lb, at $4.25. NEWTON & GILLETT—269 West Virginia lambs, 62 lb, at $5; 274 do, 61 lb, at $5; 270 do, 59 lb, at $4.75; 55 Kentucky sheep, 99 lb, at $3.50; 8 West Virginia do, 112 lb, at $3.50; 8 do, 80 lb, at $3. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—11 Kentucky sheep, 105 lb, at $5; 109 do, 105 lb, at $4.25; 196 do, 100 lb, at $4; 35 do, 99 lb, at $3.80; 40 do, 92 lb, at $3.25; 12 Kentucky lambs, 70 lb, at $6. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—581 Virginia lambs, 62 lb, at $5.25; 252 do, 59 lb, at $5; 95 Kentucky do, 69 lb, at $5.25; 202 do, 60 lb, at $5.12½; 252 do, 61 lb, at $5; 231 do, 61 lb, at $4.75; 206 do, 62 lb, at $4.62½; 233 do, 55 lb, at $4; 19 Kentucky sheep, 123 lb, at $4; 139 do, 100 lb, at $3.75; 20 do, 74 lb, at $2.50. J. F. PIDCOCK—115 State lambs, 67 lb, at $5.50; 291 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $5; 213 do, 59 lb, at $4.75; 312 do, 56 lb, at $4.25; 219 Kentucky do, 64 lb, at $4.80; 238 Pennsylvania do, 63 lb, at $4.87½; 79 do, 68 lb, at $5; 92 do, 62 lb, at $4.70; 15 do, 64 lb, at $4; 10 State sheep, 93 lb, at $3; 15 Pennsylvania do, 89 lb, at $3.50; 19 do, 99 lb, at $3.75; 22 Virginia do, 72 lb, at $3.12½. D. HARRINGTON—177 Kentucky sheep, 100 lb, at $3; 194 do, 88 lb, at $3; 76 do, 111 lb, at $3.50; 200 do, 99 lb, at $3.25; 139 do, 95 lb, at $3.50; 84 do, 81 lb, at $3.87½; 42 do, 102 lb, at $4; 13 do, 71 lb, at $4; 586 do, 94 lb, at $4.25; 21 State do, 84 lb, at $4; 320 State lambs, 65 lb, at $4.75; 443 Kentucky, do 59 lb, at $4.50; 487 do, 60 lb at $4.75; 230 do, 64 lb, at $5; 51 do, 67 lb, at $5.25; 334 do, 70 lb, at $5.50; 236 do, 69 lb, at $5.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—22 State sheep, 99 lb, at $3; 222 Buffalo do, 89 lb, at $4.15; 17 do, 103 lb, at $4; 113 State lambs, 64 lb, at $4.75; 96 do, 72 lb, at $5; 235 Ohio do, 71 lb, at $5.62½; 219 do, 70 lb, at $5.50. HUME & MULLEN—62 Pennsylvania sheep, 98 lb, at $3.50; 27 do, 95 lb, at $3.75; 136 Pennsylvania lambs, 68 lb, at $4.50; 253 do, 66½ lb, at $4.75.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market dull but steady for grassers and buttermilks, while veals were active and ¼@½c ₩ lb higher for choice; 850 head at Sixtieth Street consigned direct to butchers. Buttermilks sold at 2¼@3c ₩ lb, fed calves at 3@4c, grassers at 2¾c, common to choice veals at 4½@6¾c, selected do at 7c. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—14 buttermilk calves, 174 lb average, at $2.25 ₩ 100 lb; 29 do, 216 lb, at $2.50; 109 do, 156 lb, at $2.50; 30 do, 196 lb, at $2.62½; 32 fed calves, 198 lb, at $3; 77 do, 162 lb, at $3; 21 do, 171 lb, at $3.25; 27 veals, 152 lb, at $5; 17 do, 149 lb, at $5.12½; 17 do, 121 lb, at $5.50; 10 do, 149 lb, at $5.50; 11 do, 165 lb, at $6.50; 81 do, 140 lb, at $6.50; 58 do, 128 lb, at $6.50. HUME & MULLEN—40 buttermilk calves, 169 lb, at $2.75; 8 fed calves, 230 lb, at $4; 6 veals, 117 lb, at $5; 8 do, 137 lb, at $6; 48 do, 140 lb, at $6.50; 19 do, 137 lb, at $6.60; 23 do, 146 lb, at $6.75. G. DILLENBACK—18 buttermilk calves, 189 lb, at $2.25; 12 do, 291 lb, at $2.50; 7 fed do, 150 lb, at $4; 45 do, 126 lb, at $5.75; 6 do, 162 lb, at $6.37½; 26 do, 94 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 143 lb, at $7. J. P. NELSON—6 buttermilk calves, 263 lb, at $3; 3 veals, 200 lb, at $5; 22 do, 160 lb, at $6.50; 29 do, 156 lb, at $6.62½; 5 do, 132 lb, at $6.75; 12 do, 168 lb, at $7. EGE & OTIS—4 fed calves, 212 lb, at $3.50; 7 veals, 183 lb, at $5; 4 do, 225 lb, at $6; 9 do, 156 lb, at $6.50; 12 do, 175 lb, at $6.75. S. JUDD & CO.—36 veals, 156 lb, at $6.62½; 18 do, 143 lb, at $6.50; 18 do, 140 lb, at $6.50; 14 do, 147 lb, at $6.50; 9 do, 203 lb, at $5.25; 5 do, 166 lb, at $5; 20 buttermilk calves, 246 lb, at $3; 17 do, 203 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—63 veals, 159 lb, at $6.25; 7 do, 137 lb, at $5.75; 4 fed calves, 285 lb, at $4; 11 grassers, 212 lb, at $2.75. J. F. PIDCOCK—16 veals, 145 lb, at $6.37½; 7 do, 131 lb, at $6; 4 do, 145 lb, at $5.50; 6 do, 163 lb, at $4.50; 8 grassers, 212 lb, at $2.50; 13 do, 204 lb, at $2.35; 26 do, 293 lb, at $2.25. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—48 veals, 144 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 167 lb, at $4.50; 29 grassers, 205 lb, at $2.75.

MILCH COWS—No trading, but dealers quote the market dull at $20@$45 ₩ head; a choice cow or two would bring $50.

HOGS—The arrivals were 45 cars: 12 cars at Jersey City and 33 cars at Fortieth Street; about 2 cars for sale. Market a little dull, but steady at $5.75@$6.90 ₩ cwt for heavy to light hogs. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO—11 State hogs, 232 lb average, at $6.25 ₩ 100 lb; 42 do, 183 lb, at $6.50; 22 do, 195 lb, at $6.25; 11 do, 280 lb, at $6; 22 do, 240 lb, at $6.25; 1 rough, 420 lb, at $5; 2 do, 370 lb, at $5.25. M. COLLINS—45 State hogs, 220 lb, at $6; 1 stag, 480 lb, at $5. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—14 State hogs, 164 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 240 lb, at $6; 5 do, 233 lb, at $6; 1 do, 200 lb, at $5.50. J. F. PIDCOCK—19 State hogs, 200 lb, at $6.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—38 State hogs, 258 lb, at $5.75; 7 roughs, 328 lb, at $4.75; 4 stags, 327 lb, at $4.25. HUME & MULLEN—9 State hogs, 244 lb, at $5.75.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts the last twenty-four hours, 2,150 head; total for week thus far, 7,100 head; for same time last week, 5,400 head; consigned through, 2,500 head; to New-York, 2,300 head; on sale, 4,600 head; market opened 15@25c lower than last week's closing prices; closed steady, with bulk sold; best export steers, $4.90@$5.10; good, $4.50@$4.80; fair to medium butchers, $4@$4.40; light do, $3.65@$3.90; fat cows, $2.75@$3.25; mixed cows and heifers, $3@$3.50 for good to choice, $2.50@$2.75 for common; fair to good bulls, $2.25@$2.65; extra, $3@$3.50; stockers, dull at $2.40@$2.85; yearlings, $1.50@$2.25; fresh cows dull and lower at $28@$35; springers steady at $30@$50; veals, $4.50@$5.50. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 9,400 head; total for week thus far, 2,250 head; for same time last week, 12,600 head; consigned through, 10,800 head; to New-York, 8,700 head; on sale, 11,250 head; market opened 40@50c lower; closed barely steady, with about all sold; light Yorkers and pigs, $5.80@$5.85; good weight Yorkers, $5.75@$5.80; mediums, $5.70@$5.75; good heavy, $5.65@$5.70; grass heavy, $5.25@$5.50; roughs $4.25@$4.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 6,100 head; total for week thus far, 13,800 head; for same time last week, 12,200 head; consigned through, 4,800 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 11,000 head; market opened slow for good grades, 10@15c lower for common to fair; closed dull and weak, with a good many unsold; fair to good sheep, $3.25@$3.75; choice, $4@$4.15; extra wethers, $4.25@$4.40; choice lambs, $5.25@$5.50; fair to good, $4.50@ $5.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,560 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market slow and slightly higher than last week's prices; 38 cars cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 4,700 head; market opened active; closed weak; good to best light, $6.10@$6.20; medium weights, $5.95@$6.05; heavy weights, $5.60@$5.75; 18 cars hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 9,600 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market dull; ¼c off on sheep, 50c on lambs, from last week's prices.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,400 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market 10c lower, but active; receipts all Texans and Indians; fair to good steers, $2.60@$3.15; cows in proportion. Hogs—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market 10c lower early; loss regained near the close; butchers' and light, $5.25@$5.65; mixed, $4.90@$5.40; heavy, $4.70@$5.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head; no market made.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 2,500 head; good native steers steady; others lower; Texans firm; prime natives, $4.80@$5.10; good to choice, $4.25@$4.75; others, $3@$3.80; cows, $1@$2.75; Westerns, $2.35@$4.10; Texans, $2.50@$3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 29,000 head; shipments, 8,500 head; heavy; opened 10c lower, closed strong; light steady to strong; common rough heavy, $4.50@$4.70; mixed and packers, $4.75@$5; shipping and prime heavy, $5.05@$5.15; butchers', $5.20@$5.60; light mixed, $5.50@$5.85; sorted light, $5.75@$5.90.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7½c; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6⅛c; net receipts, 2,108 bales, including 84 bales new crop; gross, 2,649 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 49,529 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 160 bales, including 43 bales new crop; exports, coastwise, 477 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 7,584 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 137 bales, all new crop; sales, 221 bales; stock, 17,046 bales.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 19 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 1 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 9:30 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree";) at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, and DEMERARA, per steamship Carib Prince; at 3 P. M. for POCCAS DEL PORO, per steamship Dumois.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 6:30 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 7 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, (except Jeremie,) and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Alvo; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for Colombia via Curacoa must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Scheidam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Scheidam";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 4 A. M. for GREYTOWN, per steamship Miranda, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Truxillo must be directed "per Miranda";) at 7 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO, CUBA, per steamship Valencia; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Professor Morse, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, and JEREMIE, per steamship Alvena; (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Arizona";) at 9 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 9 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship F. Hendrik, (letters for other Venezuela Ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per F. Hendrik";) at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Espana, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Luconia with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Paris, Aug. 16, 8 A. M. | New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender. First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. P. CALAND, Thursday, Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM, Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:00 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

A CHARMING SUMMER TRIP.
RED CROSS LINE STEAMERS
For HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, ST. JOHN'S, and PILLEY'S ISLAND, N. F. Delightful daylight sail through Long Island, Vineyard, and Nantucket Sounds. Fine view of picturesque Nova Scotian and bold, rugged Newfoundland coasts. Total change of air and scenes. Cool, bracing climate.
FARE, FIRST CABIN, (Including meals and stateroom berth,) Halifax, $16; St. John's, $84; Pilley's Island, $40, and upward. For circulars, sailing lists, &c., apply to BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, Agents, 18 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. Colombia.......Monday, 21st Aug., noon
S. S. Alamo.......Friday, 25th Aug., noon
S. S. City of Para.......Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., 35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.......Aug. 28.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.......Sept. 18.
EMPRESS OF INDIA.......Oct. 16.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y. EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.......Tuesday, Aug. 15
ALGONQUIN.......Friday, Aug. 18
SEMINOLE.......Tuesday, Aug. 22
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA.CENT.& PEN.FAST F.& P.LINE via JACKS. GET.SO.FRT.& PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON. T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Augusta.......Tuesday, Aug. 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham. Thursday, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Tallahassee. Saturday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Spree, Tu., Aug. 15, 1 P. M. | Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 6 A. M. | Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M. | Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Fulda, Aug. 19 | Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
Normannia, Au. 17, 10 A. M. | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 AM
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Aug. 19, 10½ A. M. | Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Majestic, Aug. 16, 10 A. M. | *Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ PM
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 AM. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ AM
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Furnessia, Aug. 19, 11 A. M. | Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA.......Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA.......Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.......Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW-YORK—LONDON.
Steamers leave Pier 57, foot West 27th St., N. R.
MASSACHUSETTS.......AUG. 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMPANY, General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé....Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.
New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 8c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH LINE, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London, at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St., " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45; Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 2:30 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER. (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P.M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, TUESDAY, AUG. 22, MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibuled Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same routes.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
Catskill Mountains.
Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON, PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10.50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland, Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:40 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.
C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A. B. C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30, A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.